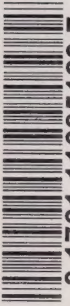


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**REFERENCE MANUAL
ON
PROVINCIAL REHABILITATION MEASURES**

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REFERENCE MANUAL
ON
PROVINCIAL REHABILITATION MEASURES

Prepared under the supervision of the
Rehabilitation Information Committee,
Wartime Information Board, Ottawa

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REFERENCE MANUAL
ON
PROVINCIAL REHABILITATION MEASURES

This manual contains summaries of legislation, passed by the various Provincial Governments, that affects the veteran. It has been prepared under the direction of an interdepartmental committee of the Dominion Government, for the use of demobilization and rehabilitation officials. In every case, the material has been approved by the appropriate authorities of the Provincial Governments.

The manual is available in two forms: as a single volume, or by Provinces. It will be printed at a later date.

July, 1945.



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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

I. OFFICIAL AGENCIES

1. Department of Economic Affairs

The Department of Economic Affairs Act
Statutes of Alberta 1945 - Chap. 2.

The Department has been created to promote the economic, cultural, and social development of the Province. It is also specifically empowered to assist in the rehabilitation of men and women returning to Alberta from the armed Forces and, with that purpose in mind, may enter into agreements or other contracts.

2. Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission

Order-in-Council No. 1026-44, June 30, 1944.

The Commission, operating under the Department of Public Welfare, was set up to serve the Government in an advisory capacity in all matters pertaining to Veterans' Welfare. It is also prepared to assist returned servicemen where questions of rehabilitation rights and benefits arise.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Home and Property

The Soldiers' Relief Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1942, - Chap. 146.

This act is for the protection of those who, since September 1, 1939, have left their normal occupation and have, for at least 6 months (Sec. 2, subsec. 2(c)), been in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, on full-time service (Sec. 2, subsec. 1(f)). Members of the Permanent Force, while on active service, are also covered.

(a) Debt Relief

A soldiers' Relief Commission is set up to advise and assist the soldier in cases where his property or interests are involved. (Sec. 12). Except after obtaining a written permit from the Commission, the following actions are prohibited against the soldier, his wife, or a dependent member of his family during his period of service and for a further two years after discharge (Sec. 13):

- i. proceedings for the enforcement of payment of any debt, obligation, or liability incurred prior to the date of his enlistment;
- ii. the enforcement of any mortgage, charge, lien, or other security against land or buildings, where the contract was entered into prior to his enlistment.

Where the soldier dies during service, his personal representative is entitled to the protection of the Act, but the estate may not be distributed to the beneficiaries until the liabilities have been discharged.

The protection does not apply if the soldier submits his written consent to the action (Sec. 13, subsec. 1) or if the soldier is merely holding the property in trust for a third person (Sec. 17).

In addition, any security given by a soldier may not be disposed of until two years after discharge, except with his written permission.

(b) Administration of Property and Estates

A soldier may at the time of his enlistment, appoint the Public Administrator of the judicial district in which he resides as his agent, and the administrator will act during his period of service and for a further six months (Sec. 20). A public Administrator may also be appointed executor or trustee under the will of a soldier.

In addition, the Public Administrator may take over land owned by a soldier which has become vacant, or personal property which is in no one's custody, and administer such in the interest of the soldier (Sec. 24). He may, further, after applying to a judge of the Supreme or district court, take steps to protect a soldier's property where he believes it is being dissipated or wrongfully disposed of (Sec. 25).

Provincial and municipal public servants will supply their services free of charge to the Administrator (Sec. 27). Reasonable fees may be paid for the services of a barrister or solicitor. The administrator is also entitled to a certain low remuneration.

2. Farm Land

The Wartime Moratorium Act
Statutes of Alberta 1944 - Chap. 14.

This Act is intended to protect farm land owned by an Alberta resident who is a bona fide farmer and who has entered the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally on full-time duty.

During the protection period, no action or other legal proceeding for foreclosure, specific performance, sale or possession of farm land may be commenced under the terms of any contract entered into before March 24, 1944. The period of protection lasts for the duration of service in the Forces, and for a further year beyond the date of the serviceman's discharge or death.

The judge having jurisdiction over the matter must satisfy himself that the defendant is not entitled to the relief provided in the Act before allowing the proceeding to be commenced or continued. The action will be allowed where the serviceman's interest in the land is only nominal or that of a trustee; where the defendant consents to the action; or where the defendant has sold or has agreed to sell or otherwise dispose of the land.

A certificate signed by any authorized officer in His Majesty's Forces, or by an official in charge of records in an Allied country, is acceptable as sufficient proof of the facts of service, discharge, or death.

Protection of the Act also applies, in the case of a contract entered into prior to June 21, 1940, to a farmer whose wife, husband or child has become a member of the Forces, and had previously lived with the farmer on his farm or assisted him in its operation. The period of protection is for the duration of service in the forces, and for one year beyond discharge or death. In this case, however, the onus of proving eligibility for relief rests on the farmer.

(N. B. - See also V, paras 1 and 4, below).

3. Pension Rights - Civil Service

The Superannuation Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 35.

The Alberta Civil Servants War Service Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 38.

Retirement allowances are provided for employees of the Government or the

Legislative Assembly at the age of 65 for males and 60 for females. Application may also be made for retirement at the age of 55 or 50 after completing 20 years employment service, or 25 years, respectively (Chap. 35 - Sec. 9).

Time spent in the Armed Forces by those who enlisted in the Great War counts as employment service. (Chap 35 - Sec. 10(3)). Where an employee has received leave of absence to enlist in the active forces of His Majesty in the present war, he too shall be deemed to be in continuous service until three months after discharge or twelve months after the termination of hostilities, whichever occurs first (Chap. 38 - Sec. 5).

The employee will be credited annually in the Superannuation Fund with a sum equivalent to four per cent of his salary at enlistment, with interest as prescribed by regulations. The employee may himself pay into the fund an additional four per cent. The Government contribution will not be continued beyond 12 months after the termination of hostilities.

4. Pension Rights - Teachers

The Teachers' Retirement Fund Act Statutes of Alberta 1939 - Chap. 21 and By-laws thereunder.

Pensions are normally granted to a teacher who has reached the age of 65 and who has accumulated 25 (in some cases, 20) years teaching service in Alberta. Where disability prevents further service, a pension may be awarded earlier providing 15 years teaching service in Alberta have been completed.

Contributors to the Fund who serve in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally may, while Canada is at war and "for a reasonable period thereafter", receive certain privileges, if approved by the Board of Administrators:

- a) they may make up the full amount of their contribution to the Fund, based on their salary at the time of enlistment. They will then be considered to have been employed as teachers during such absence; and
- b) even if they do not pay these contributions, their period of such absence may be counted towards the necessary periods of teaching service outlined in the first paragraph, provided that they resume teaching within one year after discharge.

5. Reinstatement - Civil Service

The Alberta Civil Servants War Service Act.

Upon honourable discharge from active service with His Majesty's Armed Forces, the following are entitled to re-employment in the same or similar capacity as at the time of enlistment:

- a) a person employed by the Civil Service Commission, other than temporarily;
- b) a person employed temporarily but filling a permanent position, who was so employed prior to September 10, 1939, and has been so employed for more than a year;
- c) an employee engaged for permanent seasonal work on a salary or wage basis as at September 1, 1939, who was employed for at least six months during 1937 and 1938 and four months in 1939.

Application for re-employment must be made within three months after discharge and twelve months after the end of the war. The applicant must satisfy the Civil Service Commission of his physical and mental fitness.

An effort will also be made to re-employ temporary employees, other than those engaged to replace employees who had previously enlisted, if application is made within similar time limits and subjects to similar proof of fitness.

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province co-operates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is Mr. J. H. Ross, 128 7th Avenue West, Calgary.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act Statutes of Alberta 1944 - Chap. 10.

An "apprentice" is a person at least sixteen years of age who enters into a contract of service in accordance with the terms of this act, whereby he is to receive from or through an employer instruction in any "designated" trade. The list of trades designated may be increased upon petition of a representative number of employers or employees in a particular trade.

The contract of apprenticeship is signed by the employer, by the apprentice-to-be, and, if the latter is a minor, then by his father, mother, or guardian as well. It continues for a stated period of time, not to be less than twelve months of at least 2,000 hours of training, supplemented by at least 144 hours of related technical instruction. No apprenticeship contract may be entered into in a designated trade, except in accordance with the terms of the Act.

A Provincial Apprenticeship Board, which includes representation from both organized labour and from industry, is empowered to make regulations in a number of fields:

- a) qualifications of persons who may become apprentices;
- b) nature and number of educational classes to be attended, and course of training to be given;
- c) certificates of qualification;
- d) hours of work and rates of wages (subject to other Provincial statutes in these fields);
- e) certification of persons already engaged in the designated trade;
- f) registration of employers; and
- g) powers of Provincial Advisory Committees, one of which may be set up in each designated trade.

The Act also calls for a Director of Apprenticeship who maintains a register of all contracts. He is also responsible for compliance with regulations, and promotion of the apprenticeship training program generally. With the approval of the Board, he may arrange for the transfer of an apprentice to another employer in the same designated trade, where the terms of the contract cannot be fulfilled. If the Board agrees, a contract may be terminated by mutual consent, or the Board may cancel a contract where one of the parties can prove sufficient cause.

The Minister of Trade and Industry may enter into any agreement with the Federal Minister of Labour for the extension of the apprenticeship training program, pursuant to the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942 (Canada).

The Act was proclaimed on October 1, 1944.

V. LAND SETTLEMENT

The Provincial Lands Act

Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 62.

as amended by

Statutes of Alberta 1944 - Chap. 30

Statutes of Alberta 1945 - Chap. 30.

1. Time spent on active service in the Armed Forces of His Majesty, including N.R.M.A. service outside the North American continent, and a further period of three months beyond discharge, is counted toward the necessary period of residence required under the terms of an agricultural lease. The time limits for the performance of other requirements of the lease are postponed for a corresponding length of time (1945 - Sec. 1).
2. The Minister of Lands and Mines may, at an arbitrated price, enter into an agreement for the conveyance of any vacant or available school lands to the Director, the Veterans' Land Act, to be used solely for the re-establishment of Veterans (1944). Such lands will be administered exclusively by V.L.A. officials.
3. Alternatively, Alberta has set aside certain Crown Lands to be granted to veterans on a ten-year lease, under the Province's own Land Settlement Scheme. Free occupancy is provided for the first three years, and an annual payment of one-eighth of the crop is required in each of the succeeding seven years. If the crop does not average over five bushels to the acre, no charges will be collected. In any case, no arrears will be charged for the year in which the crop is less than five bushels an acre. Subject to certain residential and breaking regulations, clear title will be given to the settler at the end of the 10 year period. It is hoped that monetary benefits available under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act (Canada) may be obtained in conjunction with this land settlement scheme.

While the scheme is not restricted by law to Alberta residents, the Province's veterans will definitely be given preference. Final decision rests with the Regional Committee, set up to deal with applications.

4. Certain privileges are granted to persons certified by the Director, The Veterans' Land Act, 1942 (Canada), to be veterans within the meaning of that Act:
 - a) permanent residence upon a farm of at least 80 acres, which is within 3 miles of land comprised in an agricultural lease under the Provincial Lands Act, is acceptable as residence upon the lease land itself; (1945 - Sec. 1);
 - b) where the agricultural lease contains an agreement to purchase, and if the lease has been in force for at least 10 years and is in good standing, the land may be transferred to the veteran without any payment by way of purchase price (1945, Sec. 2);
 - c) normally, application for an agricultural lease to the Provincial Lands Office in the district concerned may be made only where the applicant does not already own a farm, and he may only apply for land adjoining the land he is already occupying. A veteran may apply for any available half-section, regardless of the fact that he is already a farm-owner (1945, Sec. 3).

VI. CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

Where a veteran can qualify for any vacancy in the Provincial Government Service or its associated Boards and Commissions, he will receive an outright preference for that position. In addition, clauses have been inserted in all Government contracts specifying that preference be given veterans in all employment, where they are available and qualified.

VII. TAX EXEMPTIONS
1. Income Tax

The Income Tax Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 48.

The following are not liable to Provincial income taxation:

- i. war service disability pensions awarded by His Majesty's or an Allied Government on account of service in the Armed Forces in the Great War (Sec. 4j);
- ii. pension allowance payable to a dependent arising out of similar war service or death;
- iii. pay and allowances of non-commissioned members of the Canadian Armed Forces on Active service;
- iv. pay and allowances of commissioned officers on active service outside Alberta (Sec. 4 (o)).
(The Income Tax Act is at present suspended under the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement).

2. Succession Duty

The Succession Duty Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 57
as amended by
Statutes of Alberta 1945 - Chap. 29.

Pensions, granted under the terms of The Pension Act (Canada), are not liable to succession duty (1945).

3. Property Tax

The Soldiers' Relief Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1942 - Chap. 146

Land and buildings of servicemen are exempted from certain property taxation by any city, town, village, municipal or improvement district, or school district. This benefit applies to members of the Permanent Force while on active service, and to all those who, since September 1, 1939, have left their normal occupation and have for at least six months (Sec. 2, subsec. 2(c)) been in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally on full-time service (Sec. 2, subsec. 1(f)). The exemption is subject to the following conditions:

- i. it applies to a maximum of four contiguous lots of subdivided land or two quarter sections of land that is not subdivided (Sec. 2, subsec. 1(b)), the specific selection to be made by him (Sec. 7), or otherwise by the municipality in his best interests (Sec. 9);
- ii. if he possesses more than one house and lot, or more than one quarter section, the excess, if revenue-producing, is not entitled to the exemption (Sec. 3);
- iii. on September 1, 1939, or for the six months prior to his enlistment, he or his wife must have been the registered owner of the property, or purchaser under an agreement of sale (Sec. 2, subsec. 2(a)); or it may have been transmitted to the soldier by will from a parent or child who occupied it (Sec. 2, subsec. 2(b));
- iv. the property must have been the residence of the soldier, his wife, or his dependent parents or children prior to his enlistment (Sec. 2, subsec. 1(b));
- v. he or his wife must have retained an assessable interest in the property (Sec. 3);
- vi. a register of such property will be kept by each municipality, and it is the soldier's responsibility to apply to the municipality for inclusion;

- vii. a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court may extend coverage to dependents not normally entitled to the exemption (Sec. 4);
- viii. with respect to the protected property, all taxes will be cancelled for the year in which enlistment occurred (Sec. 6, subsec. (a));
- ix. no taxes will be levied during the period of service, including the calendar year in which discharge (or death) occurs (Sec. 8);
- x. no action for non-payment of tax arrears may be commenced or continued during the exemption period (Sec. 5);
- xi. in case of discharge for a criminal offense, except after court martial, the exemption expires immediately upon discharge (Sec. 2, subsec. 2(d)); and
- xii. all disputes will be referred to the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Sec. 10).

VIII. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits

The Commissioners for Oaths Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 113

Every commissioned officer in His Majesty's Forces is authorized to administer oaths and to take and to receive affidavits outside Alberta for use within the Province (Sec. 5).

2. Proof of Death

The Alberta Evidence Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 106

A certificate in writing, signed by an authorized officer in His Majesty's Armed Forces, stating that the person named has been officially reported as dead or presumed to be dead, is acceptable as sufficient proof of death.

3. Wills

The Wills Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 210.

The will of any member of the Armed Forces, when in actual service, or of any mariner or seaman when at sea or in the course of a voyage, may be made by a writing signed by him, or by some other person in his presence on his behalf, without any other formality (Sec. 6).

A member of the Forces is deemed to be "in actual service" after he has taken some steps under the orders of a superior officer in view of and preparatory to joining the forces engaged in hostilities.

4. Estates

The Treasury Department Act
Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942 - Chap. 18
O.C. 1327-42, Sept. 30, 1942
O.C. 1328-42, Sept. 30, 1942

Where death occurs in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, the Attorney General may, upon application, authorize remission of the following fees normally chargeable against the estate:

- a) fees payable on the transmission of land, as specified according to the Registrar's Tariff, The Land Titles Act, (1327-42), and
- b) certain court fees, other than those incidental to the actual administration of the estate (1328-42).

The total value of the estate cannot exceed \$5,000. and the dependent to whom the estate passes must be a resident of Alberta.

(See also II 1(b) above).

IX. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

The Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee, set up on March 30, 1943, conducted an investigation of the Provincial economy and its post-war problems, in co-operation with the Research Council of Alberta. Based on the work of its eight sub-committees, an Interim Report was presented to the Legislature on March 10, 1944, recommending a variety of developmental projects and an extensive social welfare programme. Reforestation, land policy, irrigation, education and teaching, municipal works projects, industrial expansion, housing, and agricultural and industrial markets were among the subjects covered. Work of the Committee ended in April, 1945, with presentation to the Legislature of a final report.

Implementation of the Committee's recommendations will be the responsibility of a new Department of Economic Affairs, established by act of the 1945 Session. The Department is given power to initiate and sponsor projects, surveys and economic research, all designed to aid in rehabilitation and reconstruction. It will serve also as a co-ordinating organization within the Government to speed plans and programmes involving the various other Departments, and assist generally in the creation of a balanced agricultural-industrial economy in the Province. The Act further provides for the establishment of an advisory or administrative Commission.

In a brief to the Dominion House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, late in 1943, Premier E.C. Manning outlined a potential \$250,000,000 programme that might be undertaken covering expenditures for roads, public buildings, irrigation projects, and the social services. As a solution for the key financial problem, he proposed a National Finance Commission that would control all money and credit. The Premier also pointed out the extent to which Dominion post-war trade, taxation, railway, and civil aviation policies would affect Alberta.

At the recommendation of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, the Alberta Power Commission was created in 1944 as the basis for a Provincial system of hydro-electric power generation, transmission, distribution, and sale. It has authority to acquire existing properties and to set up rural power districts. A study of rural electrification is now in progress.

In an effort to discover existing plans for reconversion and reconstruction, the Provincial Post-War Survey Management Committee, in January 1945, commenced a survey of households, farms, business and industrial establishments, municipal governments, and public utilities. The findings are expected to give a valuable indication of post-war production facilities and consumer demand.

The 1944 session of the Alberta Legislature passed considerable social welfare legislation. Free hospitalization for maternity patients was provided; a Child Welfare Commission was created; and a separate Department of Public Welfare was established.

In the 1945 session important discussion centered around measures to refund and ultimately retire the Provincial debt, enable taxation to be imposed on the output of certain freehold mineral right properties, assist agriculture, and encourage the post-war housing industry. Arrangements for refunding the net debt of \$113.2 millions have since been completed.

The Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Fund was established in 1943, at which time an initial sum of \$1,000,000 was voted for use in post-war projects. A further \$1,000,000 was voted in 1944.

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Rural Electrification, Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee, Edmonton, 1945, - Reprints of Articles by Professor Andrew Stewart.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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PROVINCE
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

I. OFFICIAL AGENCY

Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Order-in-Council Number 565, April 18, 1944.

The Bureau co-ordinates the post-war activities of all Provincial departments. It is engaged in a survey of rehabilitation and reconstruction needs throughout the Province, and acts as a clearing house for post-war plans and proposals.

(See XIII below).

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Home

Mortgagors' and Purchasers' Relief Act, 1934

Statutes of British Columbia 1934 - Chap. 49
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1935 - Chap. 49
Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 37
Statutes of British Columbia 1936, II - Chap. 35
Statutes of British Columbia 1937 - Chap. 52
Statutes of British Columbia 1938 - Chap. 41
Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 35
Statutes of British Columbia 1940, I - Chap. 2
Statutes of British Columbia 1940, II - Chap. 31
Statutes of British Columbia 1941-42 - Chap. 24.

The general protection of this Act has been specifically transferred to servicemen in a number of particulars. Coverage is granted to a person who, since September 1, 1939, has served in any capacity with the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally and who was, at the time of enlistment, a permanent resident of British Columbia (1940, II C.31-Sec.2)

Relief is granted against the fulfilment of the terms of any contract, entered into prior to December 6, 1940 (1940, II, C.31, Sec.3, Subsec. 3), affecting land or real property in the Province owned by the member of the Forces or a dependent, where

- a) the land is, or was at the time of enlistment, operated as a farm by him or his dependents; or
- b) the member or any dependent lives on the property, or did so at the time of his enlistment (1940, II, C.31-Sec.2)

A person who has an interest as a tenant for a period of three years or more is deemed to be the owner, for the purposes of this Act (1940, II, C. 31-Sec.2). "Dependent" includes the mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, sister, wife, brother, child, or grandchild of a member of the Forces.

No proceedings may be commenced or continued under any judgment for the sale of such property of a serviceman or his dependents, and any sale actually made after January 15, 1942, is declared null and void (1942, C. 24-Sec. 3). In addition, the following actions under the terms of any mortgage or agreement of purchase or sale may be commenced only with leave of a Judge:

- a) foreclosure or sale, for the recovery of principal or interest;
- b) extra-judicial proceedings by way of sale, distress, or possession;
- c) declaration of a forfeiture of land or of a money deposit or security.

Action to enforce payment of premiums for insurance covering the member's home property, or of taxes assessed against the home, requires similar permission. (1940, II, C. 31- Sec 3, Subsec. 1)

A preliminary enquiry will be held privately by the Registrar of the Court in which the creditor plans to make application. The results are then forwarded to the Judge, who may hold further hearings if necessary. He may grant or refuse the application, or he may postpone the action, subject to such terms and conditions as he deems fit.

Unless otherwise proclaimed by Gazette, the Act will remain in effect until six months after the close of the first session of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly after the end of the war (1940, II, C.31-Sec 4).

2. Pension Rights - Civil Service

Civil Service Superannuation Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 274
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 51
Statutes of British Columbia 1943 - Chap. 60
Statutes of British Columbia 1945 - (Bill No. 76)

Retirement age varies for various classes of the Provincial Civil Service. Generally, application for superannuation may be made only after fifteen years employment (1936 - Sec. 17).

On behalf of a "member of the Allied Forces", the Minister of Finance may pay the monthly contributions to the Superannuation Fund that the employee was paying prior to enlistment (1939 - Sec. 7). Such sums, however, will not form part of the refund to the employee unless he returns to the Civil Service after discharge and continues to be so employed for at least twelve months (1943 - Sec. 3).

Persons who become "members of the Allied Forces" after serving for at least twelve months in the Provincial Police, will be re-instated under this Act if they return to the Police Force within three months of discharge. The Minister of Finance will pay all contributions covering the period of absence (1945 - Sec. 4).

3. Pension Rights - Teachers

Teachers' Pension Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1940 - Chap.52.

The Act provides for superannuation allowances for teachers at the age of 65, if male, or 60, if female. (Sec. 11, Subsec. 1).

On behalf of a teacher who serves as a member of the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, or in the auxiliary or educational services of these forces, his employer may pay into the Teachers' Pension Fund monthly an amount equal to four per cent of the teacher's salary at the time of enlistment, in lieu of a contribution from the teacher. (Sec. 6, Subsec. 6).

When leave of absence has been granted for service in or with the Forces, the teacher's period of service in the Forces counts as

teaching service, in calculating the amount of his Superannuation allowance (Sec. 9, Subsec. 3).

4. Pension Rights - Municipal Employees

The Municipal Superannuation Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1938 - Chap. 61
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1940 - Chap. 49

Statutes of British Columbia 1943 - Chap. 61.

Where a person covered by this Act becomes a member of the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, and while he is in the Forces, the normal employer contribution towards the "service pension" may be continued. In addition, the employer may contribute monthly four per cent of the salary received at the time of enlistment (1940 - Sec. 9). The employee will not be entitled to a refund of these sums, unless he returns to municipal employment and continues in such for at least twelve months (1943 - Sec. 8).

Where contributions have been maintained by the employer, the following terms also apply:

- a) service in the Armed Forces counts as time spent in municipal employment (1940 - Sec. 15); and
- b) where the employee is unable, by reason of disability, to return to his employment, and where his pension calculated under this Act exceeds the war service pension he is receiving, the deficiency will be made up (1940 - Sec. 18);
- c) similarly, a deficiency in the pension received by his widow would be made up under the terms of the Act.

5. Mining Rights

Allied Forces Exemption Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 3.

A person who qualifies as a "member of the Allied Forces" under the terms of this Act receives the following protection:

- a) his free miner's certificate remains in force for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, without further payment; (Sec. 3);
- b) so long as he retains an interest in a mineral claim (Mineral Act) held at the time of his enlistment, all assessment work shall be deemed to have been done since August 3, 1939, for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter; (Sec. 4);
- c) so long as he retains an interest in a placer mining claim or placer mining lease (Placer Mining Act), held at the time of his enlistment, the lease or claim shall be deemed to be laid over from August 3, 1939, for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter (Sec. 5);
- d) his interest in any mineral or placer mining claim, or placer mining lease, held at the time of enlistment, and which has since lapsed due to failure to fulfill the statutory requirements, is fully restored (Sec. 6).

Any co-owner in a claim or lease who is not a "member of the Allied Forces" must perform his proportionate share of the statutory requirements. Otherwise his interest in the claim or lease will lapse, in the normal manner (Sec. 7). In addition, the exemptions listed above do not apply to such share or interest in a claim or lease as has been acquired since September 3, 1939, by reason of the co-owner's failure to keep up his free miner's certificate (Sec. 8). Upon the death of the member of the Forces, the protection of the Act is extended to his widow, children, father, mother, brothers, or sisters, where title to his interest has been willed to them (Sec. 10).

For the purposes of this Act, as well as for a number of other Acts where the expression is specifically used, a "member of the Allied Forces" includes any person, who, after September 3, 1939, joins the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, in any capacity, and who engages on active service in the present war (Sec. 2). (The Act refers specifically to the Naval and Military Forces only. However, it is intended to cover all servicemen, and is in practice so interpreted).

6. Tax Sale

Taxation Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 282
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 55

The lands or mineral claims of any "member of the Allied Forces" (See II 5 above) are withheld from tax sale. The lands and mineral claims of a member's dependent father, mother, wife, or child may, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, also be withheld from tax sale.

In all notices of sale, the Collector will express his readiness to receive information of the interests of those entitled to this protection but, barring such information, he will proceed with the sale (1939).

7. Tax Sale - Municipalities

The Municipal Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 199
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 38

The Village Municipalities Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 203
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 39

The Collector in any municipality (1939 - Chap. 38 - Sec. 17), or in any village municipality (1939 - Chap. 39 - Sec. 3), at an annual tax sale held prior to the end of the war and for twelve months thereafter, may sell no lands or improvements where an interest therein is held by a person who

- a) at the date of the tax sale was a "member of the Allied Forces" (See II 5 above); and
- b) owned the property or held the interest as of September 10, 1939.

The protection holds where the Collector is given satisfactory notice in writing of the facts of the case.

8. Law Students

Legal Professions Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 149
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1940 - Chap. 22.

Normally, to be called to the Bar in the Province, a candidate must have served with a practising barrister for five years, or, if he has certain educational qualifications, three years.

A student-at-law in the Law Society of British Columbia who, since September 3, 1939, joins the Armed Forces of His Majesty and engages on active service, is given special consideration. His period of service in the Armed Forces may count towards the time requirements. In any case, at least two years must be served with a barrister (1940).

Similarly, with credits for his period of service in the Armed Forces, a person who was articled to a practising solicitor at the time of enlistment, may be admitted to practise as a solicitor after a minimum of two years articulated service.

9. Re-instatement - Municipal Employees

The Municipal Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 199
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 35.

A Board of Examiners has been set up to promote efficiency of municipal administration, and admission to the various offices and grades of service will normally be only after examination.

Present employees, and employees who are on leave of absence as "members of the Allied Forces" (See II 5 above) will be certificated in their office or grade without examination (1944 - Sec. 27).

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

Vocational Training Co-ordination Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 55.

The Province co-operates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is Lt.-Col. F. T. Fairey, Director of Technical Education, Department of Education, Victoria.

The Government is authorized to enter into any agreement with the Federal Minister of Labour to implement this program (1944).

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 12
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1937 - Chap. 2

Statutes of British Columbia 1938 - Chap. 1

Statutes of British Columbia 1940 - Chap. 1

Statutes of British Columbia 1941-1942 Chap. 4

O. G. 161, February 13th, 1936

O. C. 668, June 2nd, 1936
O. C. 1232, October 31st, 1936
O. C. 1233, October 31st, 1936
O. C. 1234, October 31st, 1936
O. C. 713, June 11th, 1937
O. C. 714, June 11th, 1937
O. C. 1264, October 25th, 1937
O. C. 1265, October 25th, 1937
O. C. 1266, October 25th, 1937
O. C. 207, February 16th, 1938
O. C. 535, April 13th, 1938
O. C. 9, January 6th, 1939
O. C. 1012, August 9th, 1940
O. C. 1570, November 25th, 1943
O. C. 1576, October 13th, 1944

An "apprentice" is a person, at least 15 years of age (1942) who enters into a contract of service whereby he will receive from or through his employer instruction in a "designated" trade. Those trades now designated are:

Carpentry and Joinery (bench work); Painting and Decorating; Plastering; Sheet Metal Working; Plumbing and Steamfitting; Electrical Work (O. C. 1233); Automobile Maintenance, including Auto Mechanic, Metal Work, Tire Reconditioning, Painting (O. C. 1264) Trimming, and Radiator Work; Sign and Pictorial Painting Industry, (including commercial bulletins and painted display signs); Shipbuilding and Boat-building Industry, (including alterations and repair); service and repair of Current Consuming Electrical Equipment; Jewellery Manufacture and Repair (O. C. 1234 & 1570); Lithography (O. C. 713); Machinist (O. C. 714); Metal Trades: Boilermakers (O. C. 1265); Metal Trades: Patternmakers (O. C. 1266); Aviation Mechanics (O. C. 207); Moulding (O. C. 535); Druggist (O. C. 9); Glassworking (O. C. 1012); and Office Machine Mechanic (O. C. 1576).

The Act prohibits the employment in any designated trade of any person under twenty-one years of age except under a standard contract of apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Persons over twenty-one years of age may be apprenticed in designated trades and brought within the provisions of the Act when this is desired by the contracting parties.

All contracts of apprenticeship in designated trades must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee. The Director of Apprenticeship is responsible for keeping a register of all contracts and may refuse to register one which he does not consider to be of benefit to the apprentice. He is responsible for compliance with the Act and for the general promotion of apprenticeship.

With the approval of the Minister, a contract of apprenticeship may be cancelled by mutual consent or may be terminated by the Director if good cause is shown. The Director may arrange, with the approval of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, for the transfer of an apprentice to another employer where the original employer cannot or does not fulfill the terms of a contract.

Regulations may be passed establishing local or regional advisory trade committees for the purpose of recommending as to qualifications for becoming an apprentice, nature and number of educational classes to be attended to ensure related technical instruction, certificates of qualification, period or periods of apprenticeship, hours of work, rates of wages, credits for previous experience, etc.

No person may be apprenticed in a designated trade in contravention of the Act but there is nothing in the Act to prevent the apprenticing of persons in trades not designated under the Act, since provisions have been made under Section 5 of the B. C. Female Minimum Wage Act and Section 6 of the Male Minimum Wage Act for apprenticeship in any occupation where these Acts apply. Such apprenticeships are registered and administered by the Director of Apprenticeship in the same manner as apprenticeships that come within the provisions of the B. C. Apprenticeship Act.

V. LAND SETTLEMENT

1. Co-operation with Federal Authorities

Veterans' Land Settlement Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 53

Statutory authority is given for entering into agreements with the Federal Minister of Veterans' Affairs for the settlement of veterans upon Provincial lands, pursuant to the Veterans' Land Act, 1942 (Canada). The Province may reserve up to one million acres of Crown land, to be made available to veteran-settlers. Out of this reservation, individual tracts of up to 160 acres may be conveyed, free of charges to the Director, the Veterans' Land Act.

The term "veteran" is defined as in the Dominion Act. In addition, the applicant must have been ordinarily domiciled or resident in British Columbia at the beginning of the war.

2. Provincial Scheme

Soldiers' Land Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 267
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1945 (Bill No. 13).

Interest Reduction (Crown Lands) Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 135.

The Soldiers' Land Act, administered by the Department of Lands, enables a lease or grant of 160 acres to be made to soldiers, subject to such terms and conditions as are deemed advisable. For the purposes of the Act, the Crown may reserve Crown lands, and may purchase or improve land to a maximum expenditure of one million dollars. (This amount was expended some years ago and a new vote is required to make the amendment effective.)

The original Act also authorized the conveying of such lands to the Soldier Settlement Board, for the use of soldier settlers.

A "soldier" is defined as any resident of the Province who has been engaged in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally in the Great War or the present war, on active service; and the widow of such person (1945).

The rate of interest payable to the Crown under the terms of this Act cannot exceed four and one-half percent (1936-Chap. 135) for commitments made since June 1st, 1936.

3. Pre-emptors' Free Grants

Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 44
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1943 - Chap. 51

A "member of the Allied Forces" (See II 5 above) who is the holder of a certificate or pre-emption record and who enters into occupation of his claim may, upon his honourable discharge, apply for the benefits of this Act. Application must be made to the Minister of Lands not later than one year after the end of the war.

He or his heirs are entitled to a free grant of the lands comprised in the pre-emption claim, clear of all payments, fees, or taxes to the date of the grant, and without fulfilling any statutory conditions of occupation or improvement.

Lands that have been occupied by homestead entry under the Dominion Lands Act (Canada) are also eligible for the grant (1943). A person held on unit strength after the end of the war may apply equally with a person who has been discharged (1943).

4. Tax Exemptions (See X, 3 and X, 4 below).

VI. HOUSING

Better Housing Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 22

Under the authority of this Act, which is administered by the Department of Lands, there may be conveyed to veterans of the Great War, free or partially free, lands suitable for homesites which have been reserved for the purpose. The Act applies only to veterans of World War I.

VII. CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

Civil Service Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1945 (Bill No. 102)

A veteran who was honourably discharged from His Majesty's Forces in the Great War or the present war, who takes up residence in B.C., will receive a preference among the candidates for any position in the Provincial Civil Service for which he is qualified (Sec. 79).

A further preference will be awarded to those veterans who were domiciled in the Province prior to enlistment.

VIII. AID TO PROSPECTORS

Wartime Prospectors' Grub-stake Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1943 - Chap. 52
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 42.

A prospector may be awarded financial assistance to the amount of \$300 a year for money, food, clothing, powder, tools, etc., and a maximum further grant of \$200 (1944) for expenses incidental to travelling to the prospecting area. The funds will be furnished through the Government Agent for the area in which the prospecting will be done, but application must be made to a Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder, or to a Mining Engineer, Associate Engineer, or Inspector of Mines, of the Department of Mines.

A person is eligible if he is a British subject (1944), holds a valid free miner's certificate, and has been

- a) honourably discharged from His Majesty's Services; or
- b) resident in the Province during the year preceding application.

The operation of the Act may be terminated by proclamation, but every grubstake already awarded at that time will continue in force for a further six months.

The Government is also authorized to set up one or more training camps for instruction in the arts of mining and prospecting. The setting up of such camps will depend upon the number of returned men applying for instruction.

IX. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 81
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 14

Statutes of British Columbia 1945 (Bill No. 12).

There is set up under this Act the Commission for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children, on which are represented the Department of Education and several Veterans' Organizations.

A soldier's child, whose earnings or income are insufficient for his or her maintenance and education, and who was under sixteen when he or she completed the admission requirements for Grade IX, is eligible to apply to the Commission for financial assistance. A grant of up to \$250 may be awarded for the academic year (September 1 to June 30), and this assistance may be given for a maximum of four years. It will cease once the educational standard required for entrance to the University of British Columbia, or highschool graduation is attained.

If the student is already receiving educational benefits under the Pension Act (Canada), the combined award cannot exceed \$250 per academic year. The Commission must receive satisfactory evidence of good character and physical fitness of the applicant, and must approve the school to be attended. Failure to attend at least eighty per cent of the classes in any month, without good cause, will forfeit claim to further aid, and progress in the course must be satisfactory.

For the purposes of this Act, "soldier" includes any person resident in British Columbia for at least five years, who served in any capacity in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally in the present war or in the Great War, on active service. Where the person was a resident of the Province at the time of his enlistment, any time spent in the Forces outside of British Columbia will, for the purposes of this Act, count as time of residence in the Province.

X. TAX EXEMPTIONS

1. Income Tax

Income Tax Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 280

The following are not liable to Provincial income taxation:

- a) full pay of members of His Majesty's Forces on active service; (Sec. 4, Subsec. (g));

b) war service disability pensions or allowances, under the terms of any statute, including The Pensions Act (Canada), (B.C. Act is at present suspended under Dominion-Provincial Tax agreement)

2. Succession Duty

Succession Duty Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 270
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 46.

Where death results within the present war or within twelve months after honourable discharge, from wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted in the active Forces of His Majesty, the estate may be exempted from succession duty. Specifically, the Minister of Finance will remit the duty chargeable upon property passing to the father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, or sister of the deceased (1944).

3. Tax: Land or Mineral Claims

Taxation Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 282
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 49.

A "member of the Allied Force" (See II 5 above) who, at the time of enlistment, was the owner of or had an interest in land or mineral claims in the Province, or who benefitted in the ownership possessed by a relative who was a member of his household, is entitled to a rebate of taxes payable under this Act (1944).

Upon honourable discharge, he may apply for rebate of all taxes paid during his period of service in respect of land or mineral claims he owned. Where he is not sole owner, the rebate will be a proportionate amount, as decided by the Minister of Finance.

Application must be made within one year after the end of the war. Where the member of the Forces has died, his heirs may claim the rebate.

4. Homestead Entries and Pre-emption Records

Taxation Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 282
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1943 - Chap. 63.

"Land comprised in a homestead entry or pre-emption record issued on or after June 26, 1918 to a "soldier" as defined in the "Soldiers' Land Act" or a member of the Allied Forces as defined in the "Allied Forces Exemption Act", 1939, (See II 5 above) is exempt from land taxation during the period of five years after the date of entry or record. The exemption ends, however, if Crown Grant is sooner issued."

While this clause exempts from land taxation, if the pre-emption is situate in a school district it is subject to school taxation according to the requirements of the school district. (Section 116, Chap. 253, R. S. B. C. "Public Schools Act")

Land Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 144, Section 144 (2)
as amended by

Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 19, Section 4

Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 44, Section 2.

In the case of a pre-emption record issued under the provisions of the above, the entrant shall receive a free grant of the land - - comprised in his pre-emption claim free and clear of and from all payments, fees and taxes whatsoever to the date of the grant, and without observing the requirements of the "Land Act" in respect of occupation and improvements, anything in any Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. Poll Tax

Poll Tax Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 281
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1939 - Chap. 54
Statutes of British Columbia 1941-42 Chap. 42.

Persons who have returned from overseas service in the Great War or the present war (1942), and who are medically unfit or in receipt of a war service disability pension (1939), are exempted from Provincial or municipal poll tax.

6. Motor Vehicle License Fee

Motor Vehicle Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 195
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 33.

No fee is required for the registration or licensing of a motor vehicle or trailer owned and used by a person who lost a limb or is receiving a 100% disability pension on account of active service in the Great War or the present war (1944).

XI. SPECIAL COVERAGE

1. War Mariners

War Mariners' Benefit Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1944 - Chap. 23.

All benefits applicable to "members of the Allied forces" (See II 5 above) according to British Columbia Statutes are extended equally to mariners who have served

- a) in deep-sea waters in a war zone during the present war, and
- b) in a ship registered in a British port;

whose domicile during the period of service was in British Columbia.

Reference to the "date of discharge" in such Acts shall, in the case of a mariner, be deemed to mean the date of the termination of the war.

2. Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire-fighters

Corps of Canadian Fire-fighters Act

Statutes of British Columbia 1943 - Chap. 9.

All benefits to which "a member of the Allied Forces" (See II 5 above) is entitled under any Provincial Statute apply equally to the members of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire-fighters.

3. Member of the Allied Forces

Allied Forces Exemption Act, 1939

A "member of the Allied Forces" includes any person who, after September 3, 1939, joins the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally,

in any capacity, and who engages on active service in the present war.
(See II, 5, above).

XII. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits

The Evidence Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 90
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1941-42 - Chap. 9
Statutes of British Columbia 1945 - Chap. 28

All commissioned officers in the Canadian Armed Forces are authorized to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, etc., inside or outside British Columbia for use within the Province (1945, C. 28-Sec. 7)

2. Proof of Death

The Evidence Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 90
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1941-42 - Chap. 9.

A certificate signed by an authorized officer in His Majesty's Armed Forces, stating that the person named has been officially reported as dead or as presumed to be dead, is acceptable as sufficient proof of death. (1942, C. 9-Sec. 3)

3. Wills

The Wills Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 308
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1941-42 - Chap. 52

When Canada is at war, any member of the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally may dispose of his property by a signed written statement, and without further formality. The statement may be signed by some other person in the presence of the testator and under his direction, but must then also be witnessed by a third party (1942).

4. Trustees

The Trustee Act

Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1936 - Chap. 292
as amended by
Statutes of British Columbia 1940 - Chap. 53.

A trustee who is serving in the Armed Forces of His Majesty, or is a prisoner of war in an enemy country, or is interned in a neutral country, may by power of attorney delegate his trust for the duration of his absence from the Province. (1940).

XIII. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

The following organizations have been established by the Government of British Columbia in the field of reconstruction:

1. Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
which in 1944 replaced the Post-War Rehabilitation Council.

2. Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Industrial Development and Rehabilitation.
3. British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council.

1. Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

This Bureau has been set up by the Province under a Cabinet Committee to co-ordinate all Provincial services concerned in post-war activities, and to collaborate with Dominion departments and other Provinces, with Municipal councils, and with private enterprise, with a view to formulating plans to create and maintain productive employment and to develop the human and material resources of the Province. An Interim Report and a Supplementary Report prepared by the Post-War Rehabilitation Council and also a Summary of Recommendations contained in its Reports have been published.

The Supplementary Report considers and makes recommendations in the following fields: Co-ordination of post-war activities and Conversion of war industry, Regional Planning, Industrial Development, Research, Land Settlement, Forests and Parks, Public Works, Returned Men and Displaced War Workers, Vocational Training, Federal Measures.

REGIONAL PLANNING

The Government has approved the recommendation of the Cabinet Committee on Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction to undertake a comprehensive 'regional planning' of the whole Province for the purpose of finding out every possible occupational opportunity available and that can be made available by personal, corporate, or governmental enterprise and development.

The numerous committees operating in every community are being urged to channel their findings concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction through the Bureau to avoid overlapping and divided effort.

For many months the Bureau has been gathering considerable information relating to the economy of each area. A compilation of this data has now been made and recorded in regional form. This record presents a vast amount of the basic information necessary to form an intelligent appraisal of the opportunities, possibilities, and requirements of each area.

Added to this is the information gathered by the Post-War Rehabilitation Council and contained in the sixteen hundred briefs received by the Council from all parts of the Province bearing upon the opportunities in each community. These have now been placed in their respective regions and will be the subject of careful study and analysis, followed by further enquiry, into their merits in the regional area concerned.

Ten such regional areas have been tentatively marked out for purposes of intensive study of their economic and social development in relation to the Province as a whole. Each area has been divided into smaller subdivisions and these have again been subdivided into units comprising the city, town, or village community.

Organization

In the furtherance of regional planning organization the Bureau proposes to utilize the provincial service in the largest possible measure and to this end regional advisory committees are to be established in each area, comprised of the administrative and technical officers of the Provincial Government in the field.

The Bureau will also seek to co-operate with those local committees now engaged in surveying rehabilitation and reconstruction needs in all local areas.

The Bureau anticipates the appointment of regional representatives who will act as co-ordinating officials on the ground to work in liaison with the Regional Advisory Committee and all public bodies and private individuals in each regional area.

Basic information which has so far been gathered and recorded in the preliminary regional plan prepared by the Bureau includes a wide range of statistical information segregated into the economic and geographic divisions of the Province and embraces information under the following headings:-

- LANDS - alienated, tenure, condition, pre-empted, unsurveyed, tillable and range, etc.;
- AGRICULTURE - farm tenure, field crop acreages, population of livestock, poultry, etc.; markets, domestic, foreign, and future; climate, soil surveys;
- FORESTS - the development, production, and classification thereof of all forest lands;
- MINES - mineral areas, geological surveys, existing activities, future opportunities, markets, exports and production;
- FISHERIES - catch statistics, location of canneries and reduction plants, licenses, fishing vessels and boats;
- WATER - irrigation, drainage and dyking districts, snow surveys, community and privately owned water works;
- POWER - developed and undeveloped power, water powers over 1,000 H.P.;
- INDUSTRY - occupational grouping and industrial payrolls, etc.;
- TRANSPORTATION - regional segregation of all transportation routes, rail, steamship and air; carrying capacity and route mileage of bus and truck lines and tugboat services;
- PUBLIC WORKS - mileage of highways and trails, relative information concerning bridges, ferries, wharf and harbour installations, and public buildings, under both Provincial and Dominion headings;
- HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE - health units, social services and public institutions;
- EDUCATION - schools, school enrolment and teachers employed;
- MUNICIPALITIES - basic information concerning the physical assets of all municipalities in every regional area is also recorded, together with a regional breakdown of population covered in provincial census statistics under 'age grouping', 'school attendance', and 'conjugal condition' and several other classifications.

2. Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Industrial Development

This Committee functions as a clearing house for administrative problems in the field of industrial development in which the interests of the various departments of government are concerned. It works with the Bureau of Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in an advisory capacity. It has appointed a Sub-committee on Reconversion of Industry which has sponsored special surveys in various industries to study the problems of reconversion.

3. British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council

The Council acts as a clearing house to: (1) co-ordinate the work of research units and avoid duplication; (2) initiate and generate new research work; (3) relate research work to other problems of industrial rehabilitation in the post-war period; (4) apply the results of research to the creation of new industries and trade expansion programs.

Research problems studied by the Council are undertaken on the recommendation of one of five Technical Advisory Committees, namely, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Metallurgy, Power and Irrigation. Industries Advisory Committee has been formed to ensure industrial application for the research projects of the Technical Advisory Committees, to provide assistance for existing secondary industries, and to aid in the establishment of new industries in the Province.

Post-War Program

Some of the specific projects already approved or now under consideration are as follows:

1. Electrification. A Rural Electrification Committee has been established to study the problem of the expansion of electrical services in rural areas. The Committee presented a Progress Report in 1944 and a Final Report in January 1945. The 1945 session of the legislature has passed a bill to establish a Hydro-electric Commission. The Commission is authorized to acquire and consolidate companies now serving various communities, and develop electric power throughout the Province.
2. Agriculture. Soil surveys have been carried out over more than 3,651,000 acres. 275,000 acres have been mapped and surveyed in a continuing Land Utilization Survey.
3. Mining. The Department of Mines is authorized to make grants of up to Five hundred dollars to prospectors. In addition, the government is authorized to establish training schools for prospectors.
4. Forestry. The Government has approved a special vote of \$50,000 for forestry research.
5. The Government is authorized to borrow up to fifteen million dollars for the creation of a fund to be used for post-war reconstruction in the province. A further five million dollars may be borrowed for expansion of facilities at the University of British Columbia.
6. Land Settlement. The Government of British Columbia has made available to the Dominion Government, 1,000,000 acres of land for disposition by the Director, Veterans' Land Act, to veterans who, on enlistment, were residents of British Columbia.

PUBLICATIONS:

B.C. Trade Index (1945 Edition), Department of Trade and Industry, Victoria.

British Columbia as a market, Bureau of Economics and Statistics; King's Printer, Victoria.

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Progress Report, British Columbia Rural Electrification Committee, King's Printer, Victoria, 1944.

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Appendix to Interim Report, Victoria, 1943.

Report, British Columbia Rural Electrification Committee, King's
Printer, Victoria, 1945.

Research News Letter, Research Information Service, British
Columbia Industrial and Scientific Council, Vancouver.
(periodically).

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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PROVINCE
OF
MANITOBA

I. OFFICIAL AGENCIES

1. Post-War Reconstruction Committee of Manitoba

While not primarily concerned with rehabilitation, this is a committee of all Deputy Ministers, established to co-ordinate all work on post-war reconstruction that is being done by Manitoba Government Departments. It has also initiated studies of the various problems involved.

2. Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Training

The purpose of this committee is to advise the Minister of Education in implementing the Provincial rehabilitation training schemes undertaken in accordance with the terms of the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order (P.C. 5210, 1944) and the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942, (Canada). Government, employers, labour, and certain other interested groups are represented on the Committee.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Home and Property

The Debt Adjustment Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 50

as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1940 (1st session) Chap. 11, 12

Statutes of Manitoba 1940 (2nd session) Chap. 10, 11

Legal protection is provided by this Act for any person (S.M. 1940, 2nd session, Chap. 11) resident in Manitoba on or after September 1, 1939, who is serving on a full-time basis in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally; and for his wife, certain wholly dependent close relatives and members of his family, and for his trustee. If death occurs during service in the Forces, his estate, personal representative, widow, or wholly dependent members of his family, are equally protected.

Legal action is prohibited (S.M. 1940, 1st session Chap. 11) by way of:

- (a) suit for any debt or money claim;
- (b) sale of, foreclosure of, or repossession of, land under the terms of a mortgage or agreement for sale;
- (c) application for title under a tax sale of land;
- (d) attachment, execution, or garnishment proceedings;
- (e) sale of land under any judgment or mechanics' lien; or
- (f) seizure, distress, or sale under a provision in any lease, chattel mortgage, or conditional sale agreement,

unless the Debt Adjustment Commissioner issues an enabling certificate. A certificate will only be issued if an injustice would otherwise result. Any contract, the whole of the consideration for which arose after March 1, 1940, is specifically excluded.

The district registrar must be satisfied that any proceedings commenced in a land titles office are not prejudicial to the protected classes of persons. In case of doubt, he may require that a notice be served upon the persons interested in the land. Protection of the Act may be claimed by filing an affidavit with the registrar within the time limit stated in the notice. The person who commenced the proceedings may then appeal for final decision to the County Court of the district in which the land is situated.

2. Pension Rights - Civil Service

The Manitoba Civil Service Superannuation Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 35

as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1940 (1st session) - Chap. 7
 Statutes of Manitoba 1940 (2nd session) - Chap. 6
 Statutes of Manitoba 1941-42 - Chap. 7
 Statutes of Manitoba 1943 - Chap. 5
 Statutes of Manitoba 1944 - Chap. 5
 Statutes of Manitoba 1945 - Chap. 7

Retirement allowances are normally provided for civil servants who have reached the age of 65 (Secs. 23 and 44) or, in case of permanent or total disability, after 15 years service. (Sec. 25).

(a) A Civil Service employee who enlisted in His Majesty's or Allied Forces in the war against Germany on or prior to March 17, 1943, or who, after that date, so enlists and serves

- i. outside Canada, on the high seas, in the field or in the air;
- ii. within Canada, in an area designated by the Governor-General-in-Council to be a zone of hostilities;
- iii. within Canada, in a unit which the Governor-General-in-Council designates as having been exposed to war hazards;
- iv. elsewhere in Canada, where he has been injured or contracted disease directly as a result of enemy action;
- v. in air crew; or
- vi. in the paratroop forces,

is entitled to certain privileges, if he resumes Civil Service employment within three months of discharge (Secs. 21(1A) and 26(1A)).

His period of service in the forces shall count as part of his employment service in calculating the amount of his retirement allowance, and for the same purpose his annual salary immediately prior to enlistment shall be deemed to have continued during his absence (Sec. 26(1A)) without payment of contributions (Sec. 16(4)). The Civil Service Commission should be informed within three months of the time that the person enters one of the classifications above specified, but the Commission may waive this requirement if it is so informed within three months after the date of discharge (Sec. 21(C)). The provisions do not apply to persons while undergoing training pursuant to the National Resources Mobilization Act 1940 (Canada) (Secs. 21(1A) and 26(1A)).

(b) Persons, (other than N.R.M.A. personnel) who enlist after March 17, 1943 and serve in the Armed Forces other than in the classes specified above, are protected in their pension rights under somewhat different terms. They must pay their own contribution to the fund monthly, based on their salary at the time of enlistment, and a further equal amount in lieu of the Government's contribution (Sec. 26(1B)). As regards employees enlisting on or before March 17, 1943, the Government continues to pay its own contribution to the fund. However, it was enacted that after March 17, 1943, government contributions on behalf of employees enlisting after that date would not be paid until after the employee resumes his employment in the Civil Service, except to employees who serve in one of the six classes above mentioned.

(c) In any case where an employee becomes totally and permanently disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces, he is entitled to the disability provisions of the Superannuation Act, providing he does not thereby prejudice his claim to a service disability pension from the Dominion or any other Government (Sec. 25(5)).

3. Pension Rights - Teachers

Teachers Retirement Fund Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba - Chap. 212
 as amended by
 Order in Council No. 351/45, April 28, 1945.

The Order in Council approves by-law No. 5 of the Board of Administrators,

which was passed on February 23, 1945.

That By-law makes provision for persons who enlist and who were, at any time within the six months immediately preceding enlistment, employed as a teacher. The period spent by such a person in the Naval, Military, or Air services of His Majesty, and of any of His Majesty's Allies, is "deemed to be a period of employment as a teacher", provided he resumes employment as a teacher within one year from the date of his discharge from the services and, upon resumption of that employment, pays into the retirement fund "a sum equal to the total amount of the contributions he would have made to the fund if he had been actually employed as a teacher during the period of service, at the salary of which he was in receipt as a teacher immediately prior to beginning that service".

In the event of the death of such a person while in the service, or within one year after his discharge, or as a result of wounds, injuries or illness received or contracted by reason of the service, he is "deemed to have died while employed as a teacher".

These provisions do not apply to N.R.M.A. personnel unless, during his period of service, the person is "sent on such service outside the North American continent and Newfoundland".

4. Mining Rights

The Mines Act

as amended by

Order in Council No. 1402/39, November 30, 1939.

By Order in Council, Regulations made under "the Mines Act" were amended by adding the following to Regulation 65:

"Where a person who is the holder of mining rights under the regulations under "The Mines Act" enlists for active service at home or abroad with the British or Allied Forces the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources be and he is hereby authorized to waive the forfeiture of rights as provided for in Section 65 of the said regulations subject to the following conditions,-

1. The miner's license held by such person at the date of enlistment shall be and is hereby deemed to be subsisting and in full force until six months after the date of discharge from the Service or until the 31st day of August following such date of discharge, whichever is the later date.

2. In the case of representation work not performed at the date of enlistment, such representation work shall be completed not later than one year from the next anniversary recording date following discharge from the Service.

3. Where all representation work required to be performed has been performed prior to the date of enlistment, application for a lease shall be made not later than one year from the date of discharge from the Service."

II. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province co-operates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to the University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is R.J. Jones, Esq., Director of Vocational Education, 1110 McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act

Statutes of Manitoba 1944 - Chap. 1.

as amended by

Order in Council 777/44, October 6, 1944

Order in Council 186/45, February 28, 1945

Order in Council 237/45, March 14, 1945

An apprentice is a person at least 16 years of age, who in accordance with this Act enters into a written agreement of apprenticeship with an employer to learn a designated skilled trade requiring a minimum of four thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment and providing a programme of practical experience and of related technical instruction.

Each agreement is signed by the employer and by the apprentice, and if he is a minor, then by his father, mother or guardian. It is for a specified length of time, and the minimum four thousand hours may be reduced by appropriate credits for previous trade experience, trade training in vocational school, or trade experience or training in the Armed Forces. The first three months is a probationary period. An agreed scale of wages, with periodic increases, and at not less than the apprenticeship wages under a collective labour agreement, is included in the agreement.

The Director of Apprenticeship must approve and register all agreements. He may refuse to approve one that he does not consider to be for the apprentice's benefit. With his approval, an apprentice may be transferred to another employer in the same designated trade, or an agreement may be cancelled for cause. The Director is also responsible for compliance with the Act, and for promotion of the apprenticeship programme.

A Provincial Apprenticeship Board is constituted, representing the Department of Labour, the Department of Education, employers and employees. Regulations may be passed by the Board on a variety of subjects including

- (a) qualifications for becoming an apprentice in a particular trade, educational classes to be attended, and courses of training to be given;
- (b) hours of labour, rates of wages, and scales of increases in wages;
- (c) standard forms of agreement;
- (d) certificating persons already in a designated trade;
- (e) fees to be charged for registration or certificates;
- (f) registration of employers in a designated trade;
- (g) establishing trade advisory committees in a particular trade; and
- (h) issuing of certificates to apprentices who successfully complete their training.

The Minister of Labour may enter into agreements with the Federal Minister of Labour for expanding the apprenticeship training programme.

This Act came into force by proclamation on June 26, 1944.

The following trades have been designated under the Act:

777/44: Automobile Repair Mechanics; Bricklayers; Carpenters; Electricians; Electric Motor Winders and Repairmen; Internal Combustion Engine Mechanics; Marble Workers and Tile Setters; Masons; Painters and Decorators; Plasterers and Lathers; Plumbers; Steamfitters; Woodworkers (Factory). 186/45: Metal Workers (Sheet). 237/45: Moulders and Coremakers.

A tentative agreement has been made between the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Apprenticeship Board with a view to accelerating the entry

of ex-service men into designated trades. Field men will be assigned by Canadian Vocational Training to work with the Apprenticeship Branch of the Department of Labour in carrying on this work.

A course of training of approximately six months at Manitoba Technical Institute may be provided, at the end of which a trade test would be given the trainee in order to ascertain what time credit should be allowed him. If no aptitude is shown early in the course he would be advised to try another trade. The number of entries into each trade is governed by the trade rules under the Apprenticeship Act, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen being arrived at after giving due consideration to the ability of the trade to assimilate apprentices. The ratio may be revised from time to time.

The ex-service man training in this way is not indentured as an apprentice until he becomes engaged as an employee, and his term of apprenticeship would be reduced by the credit as ascertained by his trade test.

Consideration is now being given to the advisability of recommending to Department of Veterans' Affairs that ex-service men be placed in certain designated trades for preliminary training on the job, following an aptitude test, in which case they would be indentured within the three month probationary period. The rehabilitation course of approximately six months could be taken at Manitoba Technical Institute, the trainee attending same during the winter season, after which time credits would be granted, the apprentice returning to his employer on completion of the course in time for the next season's work.

LAND SETTLEMENT

The Crown Lands Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 48

as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1945 - Chap. 11

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, the sale of Crown land was discontinued for the duration. This step was taken in order to retain in the hands of the Province for returned men all Crown land considered suitable for settlement.

A large number of parcels considered suitable for settlement are School lands which ordinarily can only be sold by public auction. At the last session of the legislature an amendment to "The Crown Lands Act" was passed which authorizes the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to sell School lands to the Director of "The Veterans' Land Act" for resale to veterans qualified to participate in the benefits of that Act, or the Minister may sell such School lands directly to a veteran, at such price, and subject to such conditions as the Minister deems fair and reasonable (Sec. 17 (6)).

In addition to School lands and other Crown lands considered suitable for settlement, there are fairly large areas requiring development such as drainage, roads, etc., in order to become suitable for agriculture. The necessary funds for this purpose were voted at the last session of the legislature, and the work in connection with one of the areas is now in progress.

An Act respecting the Soldier Settlement Board

Revised Statutes of Manitoba

Consolidated Amendments, 1924 - Chap. 182.

The Soldier Settlement Board, created under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, (Canada) as amended, and which was superseded by the Veterans' Land Act, is empowered to acquire by purchase or otherwise lands within Manitoba, and to dispose of them to soldier settlers.

VI. CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

The Civil Service Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 34

as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1940 (1st session) - Chap. 6

Statutes of Manitoba 1941-42 - Chap. 6

Statutes of Manitoba 1943 - Chap. 4

Statutes of Manitoba 1945 - Chap. 6

Among the candidates for a position in any class or grade of employment in the Provincial Civil Service, returned soldiers who possess the standard required for qualifications, shall receive preference for appointments, in order of their merit (Sec. 44). This shall apply, whether the employment is permanent or temporary, and whether entry is by competitive examination or otherwise.

A "returned soldier" is defined (Sec. 44(1)) as a Manitoba resident who

- i. served overseas in His Majesty's Forces in the Great War, and was honourably discharged; or
- ii. at any time during the present war, served in the Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, in any of the theatres of capacities listed in II 2 (a) above.

For all indoor positions, a further preference is awarded for those who have received an injury while in the services which unfits them for active outdoor employment.

The various Classes of the Civil Service have certain age qualifications. The age of a person who has served in His Majesty's Forces in the present war, and who has been honourably discharged, shall be considered to be his actual age at the time of application, less the amount of his service in the Forces (Sec. 9(5A)).

VII. TAX EXEMPTIONS

1. Income TaxThe Income Taxation Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 209

as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1940 (2nd Session) - Chap. 41

The following income is not liable to Provincial income taxation: the service pay and allowances of:

- i. warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Naval, Military and Air forces while in the Canadian Active Service Forces; and
- ii. commissioned officers of the said forces while on active service beyond Canada, or on active service in Canada, whose duties are of such a character as are required normally to be performed afloat or in aircraft.

(The Income Taxation Act is at present suspended pursuant to the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement).

2. Succession DutyThe Succession Duty Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 201

as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1943 - Chap. 59

Where the deceased dies from

- i. disease contracted within twelve months before death,
- ii. wounds inflicted, or
- iii. accident occurring,

while in the Armed Forces of His Majesty in the present war, his estate may be exempted from succession duty. Specifically, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may remit in whole or in part the duty for which the husband, wife, father, mother, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother or sister, of the deceased is liable (Sec.6B).

3. Property Taxes

The Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 196

A person resident in Manitoba on or after August 1, 1914, who served in the Great War

- a) on active service in the Canadian Armed Forces; or
- b) abroad, in the armed or Auxiliary Forces of His Majesty or an Ally; or
- c) as a mechanic in a munition plant in France or Great Britain; or
- d) as a nurse,

may, under certain circumstances, obtain tax relief on a home owned by himself or his wife. The pensioned widow, or, in certain cases, the widowed mother of such persons are equally protected.

If a total disability pensioner, or if a totally disabled veteran confined to hospital, and without sources of income, other than his pension, he may apply to the clerk or secretary-treasurer of the municipality before December 31 of the year in which the taxes are payable. In unorganized territory, application is made to the Manitoba Assessment Commission.

The Municipal Council, if it is convinced of the merit of the application, may award a maximum of \$50 per year exemption from municipal taxes. If the Council is in doubt, or if the applicant is dissatisfied with the Council's decision, appeal may be made to the County Court Judge of the district in which the municipality belongs, for final judgment.

Any revenues lost to a municipality under the terms of this Act are repaid by the Provincial Treasurer.

VIII. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits

The Manitoba Evidence Act The Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 65.

Any commissioned officer in His Majesty's Armed Forces is empowered to administer oaths and to take affidavits, etc., outside Manitoba for use within the province. The officer must in each case state his rank and the unit to which he is attached (Sec. 63).

2. Proof of Death

The Manitoba Evidence Act Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 65 as amended by Statutes of Manitoba 1941-42 - Chap. 17

A certificate in writing, signed by certain designated officials and officers in His Majesty's Forces, stating that the person named in the certificate has been officially reported as dead or as presumed to be dead, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the death of such person (1942).

3. Wills

The Wills Act

Revised Statutes of Manitoba 1940 - Chap. 234

The will of a member of the Naval, Military, Air or Marine forces, when in actual service, or of any mariner or seaman when at sea or in the course of a voyage, may be made by a writing signed by him or by some other person in his presence and by his direction without any formality and even though he may be under the age of 21 (Sec. 5)

He is deemed to be "in actual service" after he has taken some steps under the orders of a superior officer in view of and preparatory to joining the forces engaged in hostilities.

4. Estates

An Act Respecting Soldiers' Estates

Statutes of Manitoba, Consolidated Amendments 1924 - Chap. 181
as amended by

Statutes of Manitoba 1944 - Chap. 38.

No fees are to be charged, against a person representing the estate of a soldier (defined, Sec. 1) who has died on or as a result of active service, by a surrogate court or land titles office for services rendered in relation to the estate.

IX. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

A number of agencies co-operate in formulating post-war plans for the Province:

- (1) A sub-committee of the Cabinet. Under its chairman, Premier Stuart Garson, the Sub-committee receives and considers reports from the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. The Premier delivered a brief to the Dominion House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment.
- (2) Advisory Committee on Co-ordination of Post War Planning. Representing various economic groups from urban and rural Manitoba, the Committee was set up by Order-in-Council on April 18, 1944, to consider submissions and undertake research. Its aim is the integration of the Provincial reconstruction program. Interim reports were submitted to the Premier on December 15th, 1944, and February 4th, 1945, covering the committee's recommendations to the latter date.
- (3) Special Select Committee of the Legislature: at the 1944 Session, and re-empowered at the 1945 Session, a Special Select Committee of all the Members of the Legislative Assembly was constituted for the purpose of reviewing, criticizing, and formulating proposals and plans and advising and assisting the government in the formulation of its post-war program.
- (4) Joint University Studies. At the request of the Governor of Minnesota and the Premier of Manitoba in 1941, the University of Minnesota and the University of Manitoba have together investigated into the effects of alternative peace settlements upon the economies of the Canadian Prairie Provinces and the central northwest region of the United States. Two reports have already been published.
- (5) Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission. Established in June 1942, the Commission reported in favour of an extensive program of farm electrification. The Advisory Committee has considered this report and has recommended that 1,000 installations be made in experimental districts to begin with. The Committee has also pointed out that it is essential to the success of the plan that adequate appliances be

made available at the lowest possible cost. The government has directed that the 1,000 installations be made in experimental districts, the work to commence just as soon as the necessary priorities on equipment, merchandise and labour can be obtained.

- (6) Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Training. (See I (2) above).
- (7) Post-War Reconstruction Committee. (See I (1) above).

An extensive program of post-war projects has been prepared by the Government. These projects could serve the purpose of assisting private enterprise in maintaining a high level of employment, and of expanding the Provincial and municipal system of social services. The Premier has pointed out, however, that neither of these purposes can be achieved without an overall national program, or without a complete overhauling of Dominion-Provincial financial relations because "Provincial post-war finances on the present basis will not support the provincial share of the post-war program", as determined within the present framework of the Canadian Constitution.

Details of the post-war program already announced by the Government follows:-

- (1) A flexible ten-year budget of \$76,000,000 for high priority projects, which could be commenced immediately men, materials, and moneys are available, or could be delayed in accordance with the employment situation. Included are \$25,000,000 for roads, \$17,000,000 for rural electrification, and a similar amount for irrigation, conservation, and the development of the natural resources of the Province. It is planned to proceed with rural electrification in any event.
- (2) A \$113,000,000 pool of useful works in similar fields, to be drawn on only if required to fill in the employment gap in the Province. These projects, of course, would be largely contingent on the receipt of Federal financial aid.
- (3) \$89,000,000 of hydro-electric power development, which might be undertaken if expanding markets are required.
- (4) Expansion of the provincial and municipal system of social services. A Health Services Act was passed at the 1945 Session of the Legislature. It sets up a system of Rural Health Units, diagnostic services, prepaid medical care and improved hospital facilities.

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PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

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PROVINCE
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK

I. OFFICIAL AGENCIES

1. Department of Industry and Reconstruction

Respecting the Executive Council

Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, 1927 - Chap. 8.
as amended by

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1944 - Chap. 10

The Department of Industry and Reconstruction, set up in 1944, is making a series of studies on demobilization and rehabilitation.

2. New Brunswick Provincial Rehabilitation Conference

Under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education, Federal and Municipal Relations, the New Brunswick Provincial Rehabilitation Conference promotes the exchange of information, especially between the various Federal and Provincial Rehabilitation agencies. The Conference also endeavours to make more widely known the facilities and opportunities available to ex-service personnel.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Property

An Act to provide protection to Property of members of the Armed
Forces in respect of certain Civil Proceedings.
Statutes of New Brunswick 1943 - Chap. 32.

The property, real or personal, of any full-time member of the Naval, Military, or Air Forces of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies is protected against any action by way of foreclosure, seizure, repossession, sale, or re-entry.

A Judge of the Supreme Court or of a County Court may order a stay or postponement of such proceedings, providing the contract was entered into, obligation incurred, or property acquired prior to the person's enlistment. The stay may be granted for the period of service and for a further two years, not exceeding two years after the end of the war. Where the period of service is less than 6 months, the stay may not be for more than 6 months beyond the date of discharge, unless discharge has been on account of a disability incurred while in the services. Application for the protection of the Act may be made by the member or on his behalf.

The terms of the Act apply:

- a) where the member or his wife has immediate and exclusive possession of the property; or
- b) where he or his wife is entitled to the property's earnings or rentals; or
- c) where the member has at least a 50% interest in the property and the parties are together entitled to exclusive and immediate possession and to earnings or rentals of the property;
- d) in other cases, where the Judge specifically decides.

The member may be required to deposit security and to agree not to dispose of his property in the interim. Evidence may be taken orally or by affidavit, and it may be rendered by a member, his wife, or a relative. A certificate signed by an authorized commissioned officer or by an official in charge of records in an Allied country, is sufficient evidence of the fact of service, discharge, or death.

2. Pension Rights - Teachers

Teachers Pension Act

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1944 - Chap. 17.

Normally a teacher or school official with 35 years service is entitled to a retirement pension at the age of 60. (55, if female), or after 20 years service in a case of permanent disability.

A Public or Vocational School teacher or school official with overseas service in the Great War or in the present war is eligible for retirement when he reaches 50 years of age, provided he or she has accumulated 25 years of actual service (Sec. 3, subsec. 3).

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province cooperates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or for entrance to the University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is Mr. W. K. Tibert, Department of Education, Fredericton.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1944 - Chap. 43.

This Act is designed to promote contracts of apprenticeship - a form of written agreement between an employer and a person of at least 16 years of age, whereby the "apprentice" will be taught a skilled trade over a period of at least 4 000 hours of reasonably continuous employment, in conjunction with a course of related technical instruction.

A Director of Apprenticeship and a Provincial Apprenticeship Committee are provided for under the Act. The Committee has an impartial chairman, one representative from the Department of Labour, one from the Department of Education, and equal representation from employers and employees. It is responsible for

- a) determining what skilled trades are to be covered by the Act;
- b) certification of contracts, and their termination or cancellation upon agreement of the parties thereto, or for sufficient cause;
- c) registration of apprentices and contracts;
- d) determining the nature and duration of courses of related technical instruction;
- e) trade testing, final examinations, and the granting of improver's or journeyman's status;
- f) certificates or diplomas for completed apprenticeship; and
- g) final decision in all cases of dispute.

The Committee may grant credits for experience or training obtained in the Armed Forces as a workman, or in Vocational Schools. It may refuse to certify any contract that is not considered to be in the best interests of all parties concerned.

The contents of all contracts of apprenticeship include the date of commencement and termination; the number of hours of reasonably continuous employment, and the duties to be performed by the apprentice; maximum hours of employment per day and per week; number of hours of related technical instruction; scale of wages for the period of employment, with increases at fixed intervals; and transfer to another employer, where all parties, including the Apprenticeship Committee agree. The first three months at least are taken as a probationary period, during which time the contract may be terminated by either party upon one week's notice.

As a supplementary program, plans of apprenticeship training are encouraged. One or more employer and one or more trade union may, by written agreement, formulate a plan for their particular trade. The plan would establish a standard form of contract (in accordance with the terms of the Act), the ratio of apprentices to journeymen for each employer, age limits of apprentices, and the total number of apprentices to be allowed in the trade. The plan must be approved by the Provincial Committee and, upon petition of at least one employer and one trade union, the Committee may apply the plan to the entire trade in the area specified in the petition. The Committee must be satisfied that a sufficient proportion of the employers and employees in the designated area so desire. Thereafter, all contracts in the area must conform with the plan.

The Province bears the cost of related technical instruction. The Minister may make agreements with Dominion, Municipal, or other authorities for the administration of such a program. Regulations may be passed covering rates to be paid while the apprentice is attending classes. The apprentice cannot be required to work in a plant or a department where a labour dispute is in progress. Rates of pay will not be less than apprenticeship rates under a collective labour agreement or, if none exists, then not less than rates under the Labour and Industrial Relations Act (Statutes of New Brunswick, 1938 - Chap. 68).

Penalties are provided for violations of any contract of apprenticeship or plan of apprenticeship training. The Director will investigate all complaints of violation and if the Committee then agrees with the complaint, the aggrieved party may declare the contract void. Either party may, with the consent of the Director or a Local Advisory Committee, suspend a contract for gross misconduct on the other's part.

The Act was proclaimed to come into force on July 15, 1944.

V. LAND SETTLEMENT

1. Provincial Grants

The Crown Lands Act

Revised Statutes of New Brunswick 1927 - Chap. 30
as amended by

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1945 - Chap. 19.

Where a grant of land has been made, pursuant to an application under the Crown Lands Act, to a person who subsequently enlists for active service, a lot so applied for may be granted outright, upon his honourable discharge, without further compliance with normal settlement conditions. (1945)

2. Cooperation with Federal Authorities

Respecting the Soldier Settlement Board

Revised Statutes of New Brunswick 1927 - Chap. 47.

Certain lands are made available to the Soldier Settlement Board, for conveyance to "soldier settlers" as defined in the Dominion Act of 1919. No payment is required from the Board if the land is used for the purposes authorized:

- a) to assist disabled veterans who wish to engage in truck gardening, poultry farming, beekeeping, or the growing of small fruits, a maximum of 2,000 acres may be bought up by the Provincial Farm Settlement Board, at prices not in excess of \$25 per acre, and held available;
- b) the survey plans and lot numbers of suitable Crown Lands, in 100 acre lots, are to be given to the Soldier Settlement Board's New Brunswick offices, for grants to soldier settlers;
- c) forest lands may be expropriated whether owned by individual or by corporations, to be used for grants to soldier settlers, in accordance with the regulations of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;

- d) grants may be made from the "Bluebell Tract", free from any conditions of payment or settlement except as imposed by the Board. A person with overseas service during the Great War who, after honourable discharge, wishes to apply for a grant other than through the S.S. Board, is entitled to a free grant but must comply with other settlement requirements.

With respect to any Crown Land grant, where a soldier has, prior to enlistment for service in the Great War, been complying with all required conditions, the land will be granted to him outright, upon his honourable discharge. In case of death, the unconditional grant will be made to his widow or heirs.

VI. HOUSING

Cooperation with the Veterans' Land Act

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1945 - Chap. 51.

Cities, towns, and incorporated villages are authorized to fix the amount of annual tax to be levied on real estate held by a veteran under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act, 1942 (Canada), for the duration of his contract with the Director, the Veterans' Land Act.

VII. CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

The Civil Service Act

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1943 - Chap. 35.

Any person who is honourably discharged after overseas service in the Great War or after service in a theatre of actual war in the present war, and any member of a class designated by regulations as having rendered meritorious war service during the present war, is entitled to a preference when seeking employment in the Provincial Civil Service. If such person obtains the minimum marks necessary in a competitive examination, he will be given a bonus equal to ten per cent of the mark obtained. If entry is not by examination, and qualifications are otherwise equal, such person will receive preference. (Sec. 25).

No permanent appointment will be made to the position of any person granted leave of absence to join, or who has already joined, the Armed Forces except by order of the Governor in Council. (Sec. 50).

VIII. TAX EXEMPTIONS

1. Succession Duty

The Succession Duty Act

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1934 - Chap. 12
as amended by

Statutes of New Brunswick, 1943 - Chap. 9

The following are not liable to the succession duty:

- a) pensions granted under the Pension Act (Canada, 1927);
- b) other payments in the nature of a pension which, on July 31, 1942, were being administered by the Canadian Pension Commission (See Sec. 6, the Pension Act);
- c) pension payable for disability or death arising out of war service, paid by an Allied country, if that country equally exempts pensions payable by the Government of Canada.

IX. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits

Respecting Commissioners for Taking Affidavits
Out of the Province

Revised Statutes of New Brunswick 1927 - Chap. 71
as amended by
Statutes of New Brunswick 1942 - Chap. 20.

A Lieutenant Commander, Major, Squadron Leader, or officer of higher rank, on active service, is empowered to administer oaths and to take affidavits or other statutory declarations on behalf of a person outside the Province, for use within the Province. (1942)

2. Proof of Death

An Act Respecting Proof of Death of Members of His
Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces.
Statutes of New Brunswick 1941 - Chap. 43

A certificate signed by any authorized commissioned officer, stating that the person named in the certificate has been officially reported as dead, shall be taken as proof of death.

3. Wills

Respecting Wills

Revised Statutes of New Brunswick 1927 - Chap. 173
as amended by
Statutes of New Brunswick 1940 - Chap. 27
Statutes of New Brunswick 1944 - Chap. 30.

Any soldier who has enlisted for overseas service (1940, 1944), and any seaman or mariner at sea, retains unrestricted right to dispose of his property by will (1927 - Sec. 5).

4. Trustees

Wartime Execution of Trusts Act
Statutes of New Brunswick 1943 - Chap. 43.

The executor or administrator of an estate who is in the Armed forces of Canada or an Allied Country, is engaged abroad with the Red Cross Society, is a prisoner of war, or is interned in a neutral country, may delegate his trust for his period of such "war service" and for a further two months.

X. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

The Province of New Brunswick has established several organizations to offer recommendations and to prepare plans for post-war reconstruction. The following is a brief outline of their activities:

New Brunswick Committee on Reconstruction

The Committee has presented a report in which it proposes a long-term reconstruction program based on the further development of existing primary industries and the development and creation of secondary industries. Specific recommendations were made in the following fields: natural resources, manufacturing, labour, education, health and welfare, housing, and Dominion-Provincial relations.

In addition to the long-term program, the Committee recommends immediate plans for the post-war period relating to public works, forestry products, flood control, and rural electrification.

New Brunswick Natural Resources Development Board

This Board is now making numerous investigations, particularly with a view to the further development of the Province's forest resources.

Department of Industry and Reconstruction

This Department is energetically engaged in a campaign of business stimulation -- the promotion of new industries and the revival of old ones. It is endeavouring to induce manufacturers to add new lines to those already being produced, with particular emphasis on wood and wood products.

PUBLICATIONS.

House of Commons, Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment.
Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence

No. 35, December 2, 1943, Briefs by Premier J.B. McNair and Dr. N.A.M.
MacKenzie

No. 36, December 3, 1943, Briefs by Premier J.B. McNair and Dr. N.A.M.
MacKenzie

King's Printer, Ottawa.

Report of the New Brunswick Committee on Reconstruction, King's Printer,
Fredericton, 1944.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

I.	OFFICIAL AGENCY	NS-1.
II.	PROTECTION OF RIGHTS	
	1. <u>Homes</u>	
	The Active Forces Relief Act	NS-1.
	2. <u>Pension Rights - Public Service</u>	
	The Public Service Superannuation Act	NS-2.
	3. <u>Pension Rights - Teachers</u>	
	The Nova Scotia Teachers Pension Act	NS-2.
III.	CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM	NS-2.
IV.	APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION	
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V.	LAND SETTLEMENT	
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VII.	TAX EXEMPTIONS	
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VIII.	SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS	
	1. <u>Oaths and Affidavits</u>	
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	2. <u>Proof of Death</u>	
	The Evidence Act	NS-4.
IX.	RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING	NS-4.
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PROVINCE
OF
NOVA SCOTIA

I. OFFICIAL AGENCY

There is no Provincial organization authorized to deal exclusively with rehabilitation or reconstruction matters. They will be dealt with by the Governor in Council.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Homes

The Active Forces Relief Act
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1943 - Chap. 3.

The purpose of this Act is to protect the home of a person who, having been placed on active service or called out for training, service or duty, is actually serving in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty.

Part I of the act covers any mortgage, contract or agreement for sale or purchase, or the renewal or extension of such contracts, where they have been entered into prior to April 1, 1943, and where they concern one of the following:

- (a) a one or two-family dwelling house owned by a member of the forces, and in which he normally resides;
- (b) premises owned by him in which he carried on exclusively a retail business or petty trade, and which has one or two self contained apartments in one of which he ordinarily resides;
- (c) farm land owned by him, which is used for any agricultural purpose and on which he normally resides.

In case of legal action arising out of default in any payments due under the terms of such contracts, an application may be made by or on behalf of the member to a Judge of the Supreme or County Court for postponement or stay of the action. The right to make application continues for the full period of service and for one year after such service ends or for one year after the end of hostilities, whichever first occurs.

The Judge has absolute discretion to order a stay or postponement, if he is of opinion that the obligation cannot be met due to the fact of service. The Act does not apply to loans under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935 (Canada) or the National Housing Act, 1938 (Canada). Its coverage protects a dependent of a member of the Forces equally with the member himself.

Part II of the Act provides for relief with respect to payment of taxes for the identical classes of premises listed in Part I. No action by way of recovery of municipal or school taxes or tax arrears may be commenced or continued against any member of the forces or a dependent except after applying to a Judge for permission. If the inability is due to the fact of service, the Judge may order such manner and time of payment, and such relief against interest, penalties, or costs, as he sees fit.

Part III provides that, except under authority of the War Measures Act (Canada), no action - e.g. re-entry or eviction -- may be taken against any member or any dependent of a member because of nonpayment of rent or non-compliance with the terms of lease or occupancy, until application has been made to a judge for permission. If the inability is due to service, the judge may decide what terms and conditions must be met, including the time within which arrears of rent must be paid.

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In every case, the application must be made in the county or county district in which the land is situated.

This Act has not yet been proclaimed.

2. Pension Rights - Public Service

The Public Service Superannuation Act

Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1925 - Chap. 14
as amended by
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1942 - Chap. 16.

Provision is made for retirement allowances for employees with at least 10 years continuous service, who have reached the age of 65. In computing the amount of pension, which depends on the length of service, absence while serving in the Armed Forces of Canada during the present war is counted as time in the public service. The Lieutenant Governor in Council will decide what contributions must be paid for the period of such absence. (1942 - Section 6)

3. Pension Rights - Teachers

The Nova Scotia Teachers Pension Act

Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1928 - Chap. 6
as amended by
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1941 - Chap. 40
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1943 - Chap. 23
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1945 - (Bill No. 102).

Provision is made for retirement pensions for teachers with 35 years service, or with 30 years service if the teacher is over 60 years of age, or with 15 years service in cases of permanent disability. Periods spent on active service may be counted towards the required period of teaching service, (1941), in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. Periods spent as civilian instructor to persons in or preparing to enter the Armed Forces may also be counted, providing that contributions, of the amount payable immediately prior to such absence, are continued.

The maintenance of full status as a teacher and full pension rights requires that the teacher-soldier pay semi-annually 8% of the Provincial Aid to which he was entitled immediately prior to his absence on active service.

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province cooperates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pro-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is Dr. F.H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Department of Education, Halifax.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act

Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1937 - Chap. 4
as amended by
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1939 - Chap. 59
Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1944 - Chap. 34

Under the terms of the Act, an "apprentice" is any person, male or female, at least 16 years of age, who enters into a contract of service whereby he will receive training in whole or in part from an employer in one of the trades designated by the Act. Those now "designated" are the building trades, including bricklayer, mason, carpenter, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, steamfitter (1939), and electrician.

A standard form of contract is set out (1944) in the Act. It is signed by the employer and the apprentice-to-be, and, if the latter is a minor, on his behalf by his father, mother, or guardian. Apprentice and employer are both bound for a stated period of time, not to be less than 2000 hours (1944) of productive labor in the designated trade. The apprentice undertakes to perform faithful service, to treat business information as confidential, to desist from participation in any other business, and to attend classes for technical instruction. The employer undertakes the responsibility for such instruction and agrees to devote the whole period to teaching skills and technical instruction. Where no free instruction is available, the employer must refund any reasonable class fees incurred, providing the apprentice attends 75% of the prescribed classes and shows satisfactory diligence. The first 500 hours, to a maximum of 4 months of elapsed time, are considered probationary. A schedule is included outlining maximum hours of work per week, minimum hours of approved instruction per year, and rates of pay (at an increasing percentage of full journeyman's rates with each 1000 hours of completed service). The signed contract becomes the possession of the apprentice at the conclusion of his service.

The Director of Apprenticeship keeps a register of all contracts. He may refuse to register one which, in his opinion, is not beneficial to the apprentice. A counter-recommendation by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee requires final decision by the Minister of Labour. With the consent of the parties concerned, a contract may be terminated, but such action is not effective until recommended by the Committee to the Director, who so registers it. Similar provisions cover the transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another in the same designated trade. It is illegal to enter into a contract in contravention of the Act.

Under the terms of the Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations on the following subjects: qualifications for becoming an apprentice in any designated trade; the nature and number of educational classes to be attended, and the courses of training to be given; certifying the completion of apprenticeship; hours of work and rates of wages; registration, termination, and cancellation of contracts, and transfer of apprentices; examination and certification of persons already in the designated trades; registration fees, and the purposes for which they may be used; and the number of apprentices to be trained by each employer.

To defray the costs of the system of apprenticeship and instruction, the Committee, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, may assess and collect from employers and employees in each designated trade or group of trades such amounts as may be fixed by regulation.

The Act was originally proclaimed on September 1, 1937.

V. LAND SETTLEMENT

An Act to Assist the Soldier Settlement Board Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1919 - Chap. 22.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to confer all necessary powers upon the Soldier Settlement Board, set up under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917 (Canada). Authority is specifically given to enter into agreements for making Provincial land available to the Board.

VI. CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

The Civil Service Act Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1935 - Chap. 8.

In all competitive examinations, candidates who are veterans of the Great War are entitled to bonus marks equal to 10% of the marks earned. In cases where no competitive examination is held, a preference is given by the Civil Service Commission to veterans of the Great War, if other qualifications are approximately equal. (Section 21, subsection 3).

VII. TAX EXEMPTIONS

1. Income Tax

Nova Scotia has no income tax legislation at present.

2. Succession Duty

Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1945 - (Bill No. 41).

The Attorney General may remit succession duty chargeable against a wife, husband, child, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law of a member of the forces whose death occurs within 12 months of an injury incurred or a disease contracted during military service. (Section 12, subsection 2).

VIII. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits.

The Evidence Act

Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923 - Chap. 225.
as amended by

Statutes of Nova Scotia 1941 - Chap. 36

Of Notaries Public and Commissioners for Administering Oaths.

Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923 - Chap. 38
as amended by

Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1945 - (Bill No. 78).

Any commissioned officer in His Majesty's Forces on active service is authorized to administer oaths and to act as a commissioner for taking affidavits or other declarations. Any such document, when countersigned by an officer, will be accepted as legal evidence in Nova Scotia.

2. Proof of Death

The Evidence Act 1923

as amended by

Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1942 - Chap. 29

A certificate signed by any authorized officer in His Majesty's Forces, stating that the person named therein has been officially reported as dead or presumed to be dead, shall be accepted as legal proof of such death.

IX. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

In 1943, a Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation was appointed to study problems relating to the post-war expansion of industry and markets as well as the re-employment of ex-servicemen and war workers. Its report was tabled in the Legislature late in March, 1945.

The Committee on Rehabilitation of Agriculture for Nova Scotia was set up in 1944. It is studying rural electrification, land conservation and improved land use, flood control, and certain technical aspects of Provincial agriculture.

The Government has presented to the Legislature a detailed post-war plan for expenditures on highways, public buildings, education, rural electrification, and the development of natural resources. The Province will raise \$40,000,000 and, if Federal assistance to an equal amount is forthcoming, the projects will be completed in five years. Without Federal aid, the plan will be carried out on a ten-year basis.

PUBLICATIONS:

House of Commons, Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, King's Printer, Ottawa; No. 35, December 2, 1943 - brief by Premier A. S. MacMillan.

Report of the Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation, King's Printers Office, Province House, Halifax.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

I.	OFFICIAL AGENCIES	
1.	<u>Department of Planning and Development</u> The Department of Planning and Development Act	0 - 1.
2.	<u>Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee</u> The Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee Act	0 - 1.
II.	PROTECTION OF RIGHTS	
1.	<u>Homes</u> The Active Service Moratorium Act	0 - 1.
2.	<u>Financial Protection</u> Active Service Financial Protection Act	0 - 2.
3.	<u>Pension Rights - Teachers and Inspectors</u> Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act	0 - 2.
4.	<u>Prospectors and miners</u> The Mining Act	0 - 3.
5.	<u>Life Insurance</u> The Active Service Life Insurance Protection Act	0 - 4.
6.	<u>Reinstatement in Civil Employment</u> The Rights of Labour Act	0 - 4.
7.	<u>Registration as Brokers, Investment Counsel and Security Salesmen</u> The Securities Act, 1945	0 - 5.
III.	CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM	0 - 5.
IV.	APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION The Apprenticeship Act	0 - 5.
V.	WELFARE ASSISTANCE The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act	0 - 6.
VI.	TAX EXEMPTIONS	
1.	<u>Income Tax</u> The Income Tax Act	0 - 6.
2.	<u>Succession Duty</u> The Succession Duty Act	0 - 7.
VII.	SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS	
1.	<u>Affidavits</u> The Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act	0 - 7.
2.	<u>Proof of Death</u> The Evidence Act	0 - 7.
3.	<u>Wills</u> The Wills Act	0 - 7.
4.	<u>Trustees</u> The Execution of Trusts Act	0 - 7.

VIII. SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION PROVISIONS

1. Disabled Soldiers' Franchise
The Election Act

0 - 8.

2. Indians
The Election Act

0 - 8.

IX. MUNICIPAL POWERS

The Municipal Act

0 - 8.

X. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

0 - 9.

PUBLICATIONS

0 - 10.

PROVINCE
OF
ONTARIO

i OFFICIAL AGENCIES

1. Department of Planning and Development

The Department of Planning and Development Act
Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 16.

This Department was established to co-ordinate the activities of all the administrative departments of the Government in the conservation and development of the human and material resources of the Province and to assist the Municipalities with their problems of planning and development. In connection therewith, it also co-operates with the Dominion and the Provinces generally. (See Section X below.)

The Department is also responsible for the co-ordination of provincial services in all phases of rehabilitation of both civilian and ex-service personnel and a close liaison is maintained with the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Labour in Ottawa.

2. Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee

The Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee Act
Statutes of Ontario 1943 - Chap. 27.

The Committee, originally created in April, 1943, now operates under the Department of Planning and Development, which has taken over its broader functions. It has been chiefly concerned in encouraging the development of adequate training facilities for ex-service personnel in Ontario.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Homes

The Active Service Moratorium Act
Statutes of Ontario 1943 - Chap. 1
as amended by
Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 4

This Act protects a person serving as a volunteer member (1944) of His Majesty's Forces, and equally the dependent of such person, against proceedings arising out of his failure to comply with the terms of any mortgage, contract or agreement for the sale or purchase of land, where such contract has been entered into prior to March 10, 1943.

The land or premises must be owned by the member of the Forces, serve as his normal residence, and be actually occupied by a dependent. The provisions apply to:

1. a one or two family residence;
2. premises in which he carried on exclusively a retail business or petty trade, with one or two self-contained apartments attached;
3. farm land used for agricultural purposes.

Where proceedings arising out of the breach of the terms of such contract are commenced or continued while the person is a member of the Forces, while he is under-going post-discharge treatment administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or while he is receiving approved rehabilitation assistance, or within one year thereafter (1944) an application may be made by the member or on his behalf for the stay or postponement of such proceedings. The application must be made to the judge of the court in the county or district in which the land is situated -- in the cases of the counties of York and Carleton, the Master and local Master of the Supreme Court respectively. No fees or costs will be charged by the Crown.

Upon serving the notice of the hearing of the application all proceedings are automatically stayed until the disposal of the application. If the judge is of the opinion that the terms of the contract have been broken because of service in the Armed Forces, he may grant a stay or postponement of the action for the period of service (including the period of post-discharge treatment and rehabilitation assistance), and up to a maximum of one year thereafter. Failure to comply with such conditions as the judge requires will cancel this postponement.

Orders for relief under this Act may not be made with respect to loans made by the Government of Canada under Dominion Legislation.

2. Financial Protection

Active Service Financial Protection Act Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 2

The protection of this Act applies to any volunteer member of His Majesty's Forces, during his period of service, and while he is undergoing post-discharge treatment through the Department of Veterans Affairs or receiving approved rehabilitation assistance.

Where any proceedings are begun in a civil court against such a member of the Forces, or against a dependent, in respect of any obligation incurred prior to his enlistment or call up, an application for relief may be made to the judge of the court concerned.

Where any extra-judicial action, by way of distress, seizure, re-possession or otherwise, is taken against a member or his dependent, due to the breach of an agreement entered into prior to his enlistment or call up, an application for relief may be made to a judge of the court in the county or district in which the member or dependent normally resides. In the cases of York and Carleton, application will be made to the Master and local Master of the Supreme Court respectively.

Where any action is taken against a member or his dependent, or against property owned by either of them, for the recovery of tax arrears or taxes which have been levied for any municipal, school, or local improvement purposes, an application for relief may be made. If the proceeding is in a court, the application will be made to the judge of that court. Otherwise, it will be made to a judge of the court in the county or district in which the land is situated -- in the cases of York and Carleton, the Master and local Master of the Supreme Court.

No costs or fees will be charged by the Crown against any application under this Act. An interim stay of the action is awarded, pending final decision. If the judge is of the opinion that the member's impaired position is due to his service in the Forces, he may stay proceedings or defer payment, subject to such conditions as he may deem proper. Relief may be continued for his period of service, including post-discharge treatment and rehabilitation assistance, and for a maximum further period of one year.

This Act does not apply to those classes of contracts that are covered by the Active Service Moratorium Act.

3. Pension Rights - Teachers and inspectors

Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 366 as amended by Statutes of Ontario 1943 - Chap. 26.

Retirement allowances are provided for teachers and also for certain inspectors who are contributors under this Act, after thirty years

of teaching experience in the provincial schools of Ontario or, in the case of physical incapacity, after fifteen years.

The Regulations permit a contributor who enlists for Active Service in the Navy, the Army, or the Air Force of Canada or of the British Empire or of any part or ally thereof, to continue as a contributor upon the same basis as if he had actually been teaching during the period of such Active Service. This basis includes a contribution by the Ontario Government to the Superannuation Fund on behalf of the teachers.

Any person who enlists for Active Service in the Navy, the Army or the Air Force of Canada or of the British Empire or of any part or ally thereof, and who subsequently becomes a teacher, will be permitted to contribute under the Act upon the same basis as if he had actually been teaching during the period of such Active Service.

A contributor who enters upon certain types of special service connected with the Armed Forces such as Canadian Legion Educational Services; War Services of Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and Knights of Columbus; Canadian Red Cross and Meteorological Services may contribute for the period of such service spent outside of Canada upon the same basis as if he had actually been teaching during such period. For the period spent in these types of special service within Canada, the Ontario Government does not make a contribution on behalf of the contributor, who is himself required to make the contribution which the Government would have made had he actually been engaged in teaching.

4. Prospectors and Miners.

The Mining Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 47

as amended by

Statutes of Ontario, 1939 - Chap. 27 (Sec. 17)

Statutes of Ontario, 1939 (2nd Sess.) - Chap. 5

- a) The prospecting license (miner's license) of a person who is on active service is deemed to be subsisting and in force until six months after the date of his discharge or the 31st day of March next following such date of discharge, whichever is the later date. (1939, 2nd Sess. C.5, S.4).
- b) The interest in a mining claim of a recorded holder who is on active service is protected from forfeiture or cancellation. The assessment work required to be performed during the period current at the time of his enlistment may be done at any time within one year from the date of discharge, two years from such date in the case of the next succeeding period, three years from such date in the case of a second succeeding period, four years from such date in the case of a third succeeding period and five years from such date in the case of the fourth succeeding period. (1939, 2nd Sess. C.5, S.4).
- c) Where all the required work has been done prior to enlistment, a patent or lease shall be applied for not later than one year after discharge. (1939, 2nd Sess. C.5, S.4).
- d) The applicant for a patent or lease of a mining claim, if he has served on active service, is not required to pay the purchase price or the first year's rental. This privilege holds for no more than three claims. If the veteran is a participant in a joint application, the exemption applies only in proportion to his interest in the Claim. The personal representatives or beneficiaries of a veteran are equally entitled to the exemption. (1939, 2nd Sess. C.5, S.4).

The provisions of paragraphs b) to d) apply only where the interest in the mining claim was acquired prior to enlistment and where the recorder of the mining division in which the claims are situated has been notified that the holder of the claim has enlisted. (1939, 2nd Sess. C.5, S.4).

(c) The Mining Act provides that no person shall be employed in a dust exposure occupation unless he is the holder of a certificate in good standing, as required by Section 156. The holder of a certificate, who has served on active service, may obtain a miner's certificate or a renewal provided that a medical officer appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act certifies that he is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. (1939, 2nd Sess. C.5, S.4)

(f) Prospectors' classes will be continued by the Department of Mines in the various centres where interest is manifested. The classes are free and include lectures on elementary geology and mineral spotting.

5. Life Insurance

Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 3.

The Active Service Life Insurance Protection Act

This Act comes into effect upon a date to be announced by proclamation.

A person who is ordinarily resident of Ontario may apply to the Active Service Life Insurance Protection Board set up under this Act at any time while he or she is on volunteer service in His Majesty's Forces, or during the further period while undergoing treatment administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs or receiving approved rehabilitation assistance. Protection is provided for a life insurance policy, except group insurance, which was in force at the time of application and under the terms of which no penalties by way of additional premiums or loss of face value are exacted on account of the insured's military service.

Application may be made by the serviceman, his dependent or beneficiary, or any person designated by him. If inability to keep up the policy is due to his service in the Forces, the Board may protect up to \$10,000 of insurance for the duration of that service, including periods of post-discharge treatment or approved rehabilitation assistance, and for one year thereafter.

The Provincial Treasurer will pay all premiums or other charges during the period of protection. These sums, together with interest at 3% per annum, must be repaid to the Treasurer by the insured before the end of the protection period. Otherwise, the amount will be paid by the insurer, and it will be regarded as an advance under the terms of the policy. No dividends, bonuses, etc., will be paid to the insured while the protection is in effect. However, if the policy matures in the interim, as a death claim or otherwise, due payment will be made under its terms after first deducting the Treasury's advances, together with interest at three per cent per annum.

6. Reinstatement in Civil Employment

The Rights of Labour Act

Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 54.

The provisions of The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1942, (Canada) are made to apply in Ontario. They will continue in force after the end of the war against Germany and Japan, and even though the Parliament of Canada may repeal the original legislation.

7. Registration as Brokers, Investment Counsel
and Security Salesmen.

The Securities Act, 1945

Statutes of Ontario, 1945, Chap. 22

Under The Securities Act, 1945, which was passed pursuant to the report of the Royal Ontario Mining Commission, the Ontario Securities Commission may in its absolute discretion refuse registration of a person as a broker, investment counsel or security salesman who has not been a resident of Ontario for at least one year immediately prior to the date of the application. For the purpose of this requirement a person shall not be deemed to cease to reside in Ontario by reason only of his absence from Ontario as a member of His Majesty's Armed Forces.

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province cooperates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Ontario Training and Re-establishment Centre, in Toronto, has a capacity for training approximately two thousand students in twenty-five courses. The Regional Director is Mr. H.H. Kerr, 50 Gould Street, Toronto 2.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act.

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 192
as amended by
Statutes of Ontario 1939 - Chap. 2.
Statutes of Ontario 1943 - Chap. 28.
Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 6.

Under Apprenticeship Legislation and Amendments, ex-service personnel are granted special privileges. These enable them to qualify as journeymen in any of the designated trades after a much shorter period of training than is normally required. A special course of instruction extending from three to six months will qualify most applicants to start as a beginning third year apprentice. Further allowances are made for previous experience in the chosen trade either in the Armed Forces or in civilian life.

A minor, at least 16 years of age, may thus become apprenticed in any of the following trades: Bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, motor vehicle repairer, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steam fitter. (1937 - Schedule A). Any person, at least 16 years of age, may be apprenticed as a barber or a hairdresser (1937 - Schedule B).

Upon Petition to the Industry and Labour Board as prescribed in the Act, these lists may be extended (1944-Dec. 1.)

A contract of apprenticeship must be for a minimum period of 2 years. It is signed by the employer and the apprentice-to-be, and if he is a minor, by his father, mother, or guardian. If the Industry and Labour Board approves, the contract may be terminated by mutual consent or cancelled for sufficient cause by the Director of Apprenticeship. Transfer to another employer in the same designated trade is also provided for. The Director registers all contracts, and no apprenticeship contracts may be entered into in the designated trades in contravention of the Act.

The following subjects come under the responsibility of the Industry and Labour Board: (1937)

- a) qualifications for becoming an apprentice, nature and number of educational classes and courses of training;
- b) certificates of qualification;
- c) certification of all members of the designated trade (1944-Sec. 2);
- d) hours of work and rates of wages for apprentices;
- e) prescribed form of apprenticeship contract;
- f) registration of employers;
- g) powers and duties of Provincial Advisory Committees and local Apprenticeship Committees; and
- h) certificating trade schools, and prescribing the method of training to be conducted (1943-Sec. 4).

The Provincial Advisory Committees, which may be set up for each trade, are empowered to make equivalent regulations for their particular trade. Specifically they may designate age qualifications for apprentices, the length of the period of apprenticeship, the number of apprentices to be assigned to each employer, and the appointment of local committees.

Under the auspices of the Apprenticeship Board, trades organizations have been set up to appraise and give credit for trade experience; to recommend training for personnel referred to the Provincial Department of Labour by the Department of Veterans Affairs; and to place in employment veterans who qualify.

V. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 315

as amended by

Statutes of Ontario 1941 - Chap. 55

The Soldiers' Aid Commission was established in 1915 to give special assistance where required to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force or to Canadians serving elsewhere in the Allied Forces. It may similarly help those who have served in the present war in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally (1941 - Sec. 32).

The Commission's chief purpose is to help an individual who does not qualify for benefits under existing government regulations, or who is awaiting such benefits. Aid is available to the wife, widow, children, or dependent relatives of a soldier or veteran, as well as to the veteran himself.

The support of the Commission's services, is in part provided through funds appropriated annually by the Province of Ontario, or otherwise through Trust Funds, comprising bequests and donations, formerly allocated to the Commission for administration.

The Director of the Commission is Colonel William Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C. Offices of the Commission are located at 11 Queen's Park, Toronto.

VI. TAX LEGISLATIONS

1. Income Tax

The Income Tax Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 25

as amended by

Statutes of Ontario 1941 - Chap. 23

Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, certain service pay and

allowances are tax-exempt. The Act itself is currently suspended, pursuant to the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement.

2. Succession Duty

The Succession Duty Act

Statutes of Ontario 1939 (No. 2) - Chap. 1.

Where the deceased dies from wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted while in the active naval, military, or air service of His Majesty, the Provincial Treasurer may remit the whole or any part of the duty for which the husband, wife, father, mother, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother, or sister of the deceased is liable. (Sec.46).

VII. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Affidavits

The Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 121

as amended by

Statutes of Ontario 1939 (No. 2) - Chap. 11

Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 12

An affidavit for use in Ontario may be sworn within or without Ontario before any commissioned officer (1944) on active service in the Armed Forces. (1939-Sec. 1).

2. Proof of Death

The Evidence Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 119

as amended by

Statutes of Ontario 1942 - Chap. 15

A certificate in writing, signed by any authorized officer in His Majesty's forces, stating that the named member of the forces has been officially reported as dead or presumed to be dead, shall be sufficient proof of death (1942).

3. Wills

The Wills Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 164

as amended by

Statutes of Ontario 1942 - Chap. 40

A person who is on active service in the Armed Forces of Canada (1942-Sec. 5), or a mariner, or a seaman when at sea or in the course of a voyage (1937-Sec. 13), may dispose of his property by a written statement signed by him, even though he may be under 21 years of age, without further formality.

4. Trustees

The Execution of Trusts Act

Statutes of Ontario 1939 (No. 2) - Chap. 3

The executor or administrator of an estate may delegate his trust for such period as he is a member of the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, is abroad with the Canadian or British Red Cross Society or similar organization, is a prisoner of war, or is interned in a neutral country, and for a further period of 2 months.

VIII. SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION LAWS

1. Disabled Soldiers' Franchise

The Election Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 8
as amended by
Statutes of Ontario 1939 (No. 2) - Chap. 11
Statutes of Ontario 1942 - Chap. 13

A war veteran of the Armed Forces of Canada, the British Empire, or an ally, who is a British subject and not otherwise legally disqualified from voting, is entitled to the Disabled Soldiers' Franchise, subject to the following conditions --

that he is an inmate or patient or employed and resident in any military hospital or establishment for the reception, treatment or vocational training of soldiers or veterans, or in a hospital or establishment for the blind or the deaf. (1942 - Sec. 3).

2. Indians

The Election Act

An unenfranchised Indian, although still residing on an Indian reserve or among Indians, is entitled to vote if he has served in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an ally in the Great War or in the present war. (1939 - Sec. 3, Subsec. 3-5).

IX. MUNICIPAL POWERS

The Municipal Act

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1937 - Chap. 266
as amended by
Statutes of Ontario 1944 - Chap. 39.

Subject to the approval of the Department of Municipal Affairs, the Council of a municipality may pass by-laws on the following subjects (1944 - Sec. 36):

- a) erecting and maintaining monuments, buildings or parks, commemorating those who served in the Armed Forces;
- b) establishing a home or a club-house for any class of veterans;
- c) aiding funds that are established to assist dependents of any person who died while serving in the Armed Forces;
- d) making grants to veterans;
- e) exempting from taxation, except for local improvement and school purposes, for a period not exceeding ten years, any premises used by veterans as a memorial home, a club-house or athletic grounds;
- f) paying bonuses to, and superannuation, pension, or benefit fund contributions of employees of the corporation or of a local board who have enlisted for volunteer service in the Armed Forces or who have joined the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters. In the case of members of the Armed Forces, this applies as well during any period of post-discharge treatment administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or while the veteran is receiving approved rehabilitation assistance.

X. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

In the Province of Ontario, post-war matters are receiving the particular attention of all Departments of Government. Extensive programmes have been prepared or are in preparation, with respect to provincial Highways, hospitals and public buildings. A comprehensive forestry programme will be undertaken covering all phases of forest protection and management. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has completed a five-year plan for post-war hydro development which will make cheap power available to thousands of additional farms in the Province.

A key agency of post-war reconstruction is the Department of Planning and Development. (See Sec. I above). Three branches dealing with these matters are now operating:

- (1). Conservation: which deals with all natural resources except coal, oil, gas and minerals. To date its activities have been concerned primarily with floods, forestry, soil conservation and wild life and recreational areas in Southern Ontario.
- (2). Community Planning: which co-operates with the National Housing Administration in Ottawa, and all Departments of the Provincial Government in matters affecting Municipal Planning and Development. It also assists the Municipalities in organizing local planning authorities and offers general advice on all community planning problems.
- (3). Trade and Industry: which assists in furthering the development of trade and industry throughout the Province. In conjunction with Ontario House, London, it seeks to foster post-war trade with Great Britain and European countries. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Reconstruction at Ottawa and Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Commissions throughout the world, in supplying trade and industrial information regarding Canada and the Province of Ontario in particular.

All the above functions assist directly and indirectly in providing jobs for ex-service personnel.

Investigations.

A number of important investigations have been undertaken.

1. The Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation co-operated with the (Dominion) Advisory Committee on Reconstruction in completing a survey of the Ganaraska River region. The final report, made public on October 15, 1944, recommended a comprehensive programme of soil conservation, re-forestation, and flood control, based on the entire river system. The work of this Committee has been taken over by the Conservation branch of the Department of Planning and Development. Surveys of a similar nature are now being undertaken on the Thames, the Grand, the Etobicoke, the Humber and the South Nation Rivers.
2. The Ontario Agricultural Commission of Inquiry was established in September, 1943, with wide representation from farm groups. In March, 1945, it reported on the subjects of soil conservation, agricultural credit, education, rural organization, livestock and dairying, and agricultural floor prices. Its recommendations in regard to marketing problems are still forthcoming. The Commission of Inquiry largely superseded the Ontario Committee on Agricultural Policy, set up in April, 1943.

3. The report of the Royal Ontario Mining Commission, appointed on October 27, 1943, was presented on October 5, 1944. A number of basic changes were recommended, not necessarily related to post-war problems, such as more generous depreciation allowances and income tax exemptions in the industry, and the retention of a larger share of mining tax revenues by the mining municipalities. The Department of Mines has since opened a technical school for the mining industry -- the Provincial Institute of Mining, at Haileybury.

4. A Committee on Planning, Construction and Equipment of schools in Ontario was appointed in November, 1944. It will make recommendations after inquiry into the planning and equipment of schools; standard methods of construction; standards for mechanical services; and the useful physical life of school buildings.

5. A Royal Commission on Education is currently conducting hearings.

PUBLICATIONS

A Report on the Ganaraska Watershed, by A.H. Richardson. Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Post-War Rehabilitation, King's Printer, Toronto, 1944.

Report of Conference on Planning and Development, Bulletin No. 1, Department of Planning and Development, Toronto, 1944.

Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission of Inquiry, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, 1945.

Report of the Royal Ontario Mining Commission, Department of Mines, Toronto, 1944.

Post-War Rural Electrification Program, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, 1945.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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PROVINCE
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

I. OFFICIAL AGENCY
Department of Reconstruction

The Public Departments Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1939 - Chap. 42
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1944 - Chap. 22.

The Department of Reconstruction was set up in 1944 to promote and co-ordinate plans for Provincial development and postwar employment.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Property

An Act for the Relief of Members of His Majesty's Forces

Laws of P.E.I., 1943 - Chap. 3.

Unless application has first been made to a Judge for permission, no judicial or extra-judicial proceedings may be taken against any property of a member of the Forces on active service, in respect of a debt or obligation incurred prior to his entering the services. This protection will last for one year after the war ends, or for one year after the member ceases to serve on active service, whichever occurs first.

Length and condition of service, and the hardship that might be suffered by the soldier's dependents or family, are among the factors to be considered. The Judge shall have absolute discretion; procedure may be as informal as he sees fit; and evidence may be taken orally or by affidavit. In cases where the defendant is not represented, the Judge must give due notice to an official Soldiers' or Veterans' Welfare Representative before proceeding with the application.

2. Pension Rights - Public Service

The Public Service Superannuation Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1945 (Bill No. 26).

The Act provides for retirement pensions for members of the Public Service of the Province who have reached the age of 55, if female, or 65, if male.

Service in the active Forces of His Majesty, or in services auxiliary thereto, counts as time spent in the Public Service in calculating the amount of such pensions. No contributions are required for the period of absence.

3. Pension Rights - Teachers

The Teachers Superannuation Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1940 - Chap. 60
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1944 - Chap. 28.

The Act provides for retirement allowances for persons with 30 years teaching service who have reached the age of 60, or, in cases of ill-health, after 15 years teaching service. Absence on active service is not deemed to break the continuity of such teaching service. (1940 - Sec. 12, subsec. 2 (f)).

In addition, time spent in the Forces in the present war counts as employment service in computing the amount of such pension (1944). Contributions normally payable during the period of absence must be made up.

4. Status - Law Students

The Legal Profession Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1930 - Chap. 14
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1940 - Chap. 74.

The status of articled students who serve on active service is protected. Such period of service will count toward the amount of time required to be spent in a barrister's office - normally five years, or, for persons holding a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Laws degree, four years. A minimum of two years must in any case be spent in a barrister's office. (1940).

The Law Society is empowered to make special regulations granting these students special dispensation with regard to the timing of the professional examinations.

5. Status - Attorneys and Barristers

Under the terms of the same legislation, time spent by any practising attorney or barrister in the Active Forces of His Majesty counts as time spent in the practice of law in the province. The Law Society may exempt such persons from the payment of membership fees during this period.

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province co-operates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is Dr. L.W. Shaw, Director of Education, Department of Education, Charlottetown.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1944 - Chap. 2.

Under the terms of the Act, an "apprentice" is any person, at least 16 years of age, who enters into a contract of service whereby he will receive training in whole or in part from an employer in one of the trades designated by the Act. Those now "designated" are the building trades, including bricklayer, mason, carpenter, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, and electrician. The Minister of Reconstruction, either on his own initiative or upon the petition of representative groups of employers and/or trade union members in a particular trade, may instruct the Director of Apprenticeship to investigate any trade with a view to its inclusion in this list.

A standard form of contract is set out in the Act. It is signed by the apprentice-to-be (or, if a minor, by his father, mother, or guardian), and by the employer, who may be a person, a firm, a corporation, or any municipal, Provincial, or public authority. Apprentice and employer are both bound for a stated period of time, not to be less than one year or 2000 hours of productive labour in the designated trade. The apprentice undertakes to perform faithful service, to treat business information as confidential, to desist from participation in any other business, and to attend classes for technical instruction. The employer assumes the responsibility for such training and

agrees to devote the entire period to teaching skills and technical instruction. Where no free instruction is available, the employer must refund any reasonable class fees incurred, provided that the apprentice attends 75% of the prescribed classes and shows satisfactory diligence. The first 500 hours, to a maximum of 4 months of elapsed time, are considered probationary. A schedule is included outlining maximum hours of work per week, minimum hours of approved instruction per day, and rates of pay (at an increasing percentage of full journeyman's rates with each 1000 hours of completed service). The endorsed contract becomes the possession of the apprentice at the conclusion of his service.

The Director of Apprenticeship keeps a register of all contracts. He may refuse to register one which, in his opinion, is not beneficial to the apprentice. With the consent of all parties concerned, a contract may be terminated, but such action is not effective until recommended by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee to the Director, who so registers it. Similar provisions cover the transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another in the same designated trade. It is illegal to enter into a contract in contravention of the Act.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations on the following subjects: qualifications for becoming an apprentice in any designated trade; the nature and number of educational classes to be attended and the courses of training to be given; certification of completed apprenticeship; hours of work and rates of wages; registration, termination, and cancellation of contracts, and transfer of apprentices; examination and certification of persons already in the designated trades; employer registration fees, and the purposes for which they may be used; rates of bonuses to employers; and the number of apprentices to be trained by each employer.

The Act comes into effect on a date to be announced by proclamation.

V. TAX EXEMPTIONS - INCOME TAX

The Income Tax Act of Prince Edward Island

Laws of P.E.I., 1938 - Chap. 10
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1941 - Chap. 14.

The following incomes are not liable to provincial income taxation:

- a) service pay and allowances of all noncommissioned members of the Armed Forces on active service.
- b) service pay and allowances of all commissioned officers outside Canada, and in Canada if their duties are normally performed afloat or in aircraft.

VI. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits

The Affidavits Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1939 - Chap. 2
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1942 - Chap. 4.
Laws of P.E.I., 1945 - (Bill No. 20).

Affidavits, oaths, affirmations, declarations or acknowledgments to be sworn or made by any person on active service outside Canada may be done so (1942) before any commissioned officer (1945).

2. Deeds, Mortgages, etc.

The Registry Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1937 - Chap. 30
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1944 - Chap. 26.
Laws of P.E.I., 1945 - (Bill No. 16).

Any commissioned officer (1945) on active service may act as a commissioner in certifying affidavits, etc., in regard to any deed, mortgage, or other documents requiring registration in the Province, when the grantor or witness is on active service outside Prince Edward Island. Such documents will be acceptable to the Registrar of Deeds, provided only that the fact of service is stated in the certificate or document.

3. Proof of Death

The Evidence Act

Laws of P.E.I., 1939 - Chap. 14.
as amended by
Laws of P.E.I., 1941 - Chap. 9
Laws of P.E.I., 1944 - Chap. 9.

A certificate signed by any authorized officer (1944) in the Armed Forces, stating that the person named has been officially reported as dead or as presumed to be dead, shall be accepted as proof of death (1941).

VII. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

Under the auspices of the Department of Reconstruction, an agricultural survey of the province was begun in 1944 by Dr. J.E. Lattimer. This survey will be completed in 1945.

By authority of the Provincial Government, a Provincial Advisory Reconstruction Committee was appointed to assist the government in formulating policies for the economic betterment of the Province and to organize, in advance of the end of hostilities, work projects that would create employment and employment opportunities. Nine technical committees are working under the direction of the Advisory Committee with special studies being made on education, tourist and transportation problems, rural electrification, housing, finance and revenue, fisheries, agriculture, public health and welfare, and forestry. The Committee is expected to report to the Government in June, 1945.

The 1945 Legislature has enacted measures relating to town planning, the supplying of electrical power, and the purchase by the Province of Surplus War Assets from the Dominion Government.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Prince Edward Island - Report of Dr. J.E. Lattimer;
Department of Reconstruction, Charlottetown, 1944.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

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PROVINCE
OF
QUEBEC

I. OFFICIAL AGENCY
Economic Advisory Council

Economic Advisory Council Act
Statutes of Quebec 1943 - Chap. 8

The council was set up to investigate the resources of the Province and to suggest measures for their rational use. In cooperation with other Canadian governments, it will help prepare a program for post-war employment.

II. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS
1. Home and Property

An Act for the Protection of the Small Property of
Members of the Forces
Statutes of Quebec 1943 - Chap. 45
as amended by
Bill No. 66, 1945.

Protection against court action is given to a member of the active Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, during his period of service (1943) and for six months following his discharge (1945).

The provisions of the Act apply to every claim carrying a hypothec (mortgage) or vendor's privilege on an immovable, (i.e. real property), where the property is owned by the member of the Forces and where the property is

- a) a one- or two-family dwelling place in which he is domiciled;
- b) premises on which he carried on business as a retail merchant or artisan before he went on active service, and which has a one- or two-family dwelling attached, in one of which he is domiciled; or
- c) land under cultivation, on which he is domiciled, and which is used exclusively as an agricultural undertaking.

A lease with promise of sale, and a right of redemption are also subject to the terms of the Act.

At any time before sale has been made by court order, or before absolute ownership has been lost by the member, he may have a petition presented to a Judge of the Superior Court in the district in which the land is situated. If the action has already begun, petition is made to the Judge in the Court in which the proceedings have been commenced. A bailiff, or the secretary-treasurer of the particular municipality, may serve the petition.

If the Judge is satisfied that inability to fulfil the obligation is due to service in the Forces, he may grant a delay of the action, subject to such terms as he considers equitable. The delay may be for a period of up to one year after discharge, but not beyond one year after the end of the war. No fees may be collected by the prothonotary for a petition under this Act, and advocates' fees are limited to \$10.

A person who is a member of the serviceman's family and of whom the latter is the main support, may apply for a delay equally with the serviceman himself.

2. Pension Rights - Public Service

The Pensions Act

Revised Statutes of Quebec 1941 - Chap. 13
as amended by

Statutes of Quebec 1942 - Chap. 14

Retirement pensions are provided for permanent employees of the Government, its commissions, and its agencies. Generally, pensions are granted, after at least ten years employment service, when the employee has reached the age of 65 or has become physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. (1942=new Sec. 47).

Time spent on active service with the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally during the present war counts as employment service, without the payment of any contributions toward the pension fund. (1942 - new Sec. 50).

3. Students

An Act respecting students on active service in His Majesty's troops

Statutes of Quebec 1940 - Chap. 57

Professional associations whose admission requirements include both a written or oral examination and a University diploma, may exempt from examination any candidate who has been called into active service during the present war or is liable for such service.

Associations may also pass by-laws:

- a) to relieve such candidates from payment of fees for admission to examination or practice;
- b) to accept the period of active service as equivalent to time served in clerkship, studentship, etc.; and
- c) for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, to reduce admission requirements, so far as length of University training is concerned.

III. CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Province cooperates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses are conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. The Regional Director is Gabriel Rousseau, Esq., Director of Arts and Crafts Schools, 7345 Garnier Street, Montreal.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

Apprenticeship Assistance Act Bill No. 23, 1945

The purpose of this Act is to promote the training of apprentices, the readaptation of workers injured in industry, and the rehabilitation of members of the Armed Forces.

The Minister may designate as an "apprenticeship centre" any municipality which serves an economic region. Within an apprenticeship centre, a group of ten or more persons may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be incorporated as an "Apprenticeship Commission". The Minister of Labour and the Provincial Secretary are ex officio members of each Commission, and the Minister of Labour must be satisfied that the Commission is fulfilling the purposes for which it was established. A Director of Apprenticeship will be appointed to supervise the program.

Within its jurisdiction, each Commission may exercise the following powers:

- a) enter into agreements to collaborate with Specialized Schools or Trade-Schools;
- b) under the supervision of the Minister of Labour, give vocational courses and conduct schools for apprentices;
- c) make agreements with employers for the placing of apprentices or retrained workers;
- d) enter into agreements with other agencies, for assisting the readaptation of the injured or the re-establishment of members of the Armed Forces;
- e) determine the conditions of apprenticeship, including duration of apprentice service, program of theoretical and practical study to be offered, examination of apprentices and certification of those who have successfully concluded their training; and
- f) special consideration for members of the Forces, injured workers, and others who possess special qualifications.

The apprentice enters into a contract with a Commission. If he is a minor, the contract is also signed by his father, mother, or tutor. A register of all its contracts is maintained by each Commission. An employer may thereafter hire an apprentice only with the consent of the Commission.

The Minister of Labour may enter into agreements with the Federal or other Governments that have as their purpose the readaptation of members of the Armed Forces.

Retraining centres are also being established by the Department of Labour for the classes of persons covered in this Act.

V. LAND SETTLEMENT

An Act to Organize Colonization according to Progressive and Rational Methods Bill No. 53, 1945

Colonization Department Act Revised Statutes of Quebec 1941 - Chap. 103 as amended by Statutes of Quebec 1944 - Chap. 23

Colonization Land Sales Act Revised Statutes of Quebec 1941 - Chap. 104.

The Colonization plan envisioned in this Act is intended to assist in re-establishing former service personnel in civil life, as well as providing for surplus settlers from older agricultural centres in the Province and encouraging those who are already on the land.

The Minister of Colonization is empowered (1945) to develop a comprehensive plan after surveying the human and natural resources of the Province; to organize colonies and parishes; to survey and classify land; to provide for drainage, roads, and bridges; to organize the clearing of land and the preparation of the soil; and to provide religious, parochial, and school buildings.

He may construct and have transferred to settlers, dwellings and other buildings. Subsidies may be paid to colonization societies. Loans may be made, or subsidies granted, to settlers for farm vehicles, animals, homes or buildings. Assistance may also be given to those settlers who are already established in a particular region.

For these purposes, the legislation (1945) provides for expenditures of up to \$16,000,000 over a period of four years. Progress has already been made in applying this program in the Abitibi and Temiscamingue districts. The Minister may enter into agreements with any government or other agency for

implementing the colonization plan.

The Minister of Colonization had previously also been authorized to:

- a) grant aid to settlers, farmers, and farmers' sons, in establishing them on land which is not part of the public domain; (Revised Statutes - c. 103);
- b) assist settlers in paying the interest on loans made by cooperative syndicates, or the premiums on insurance policies given as security for such loans; (1944); and
- c) make free grants of up to 100 acres to settlers (Revised Statutes - c. 104).

VI. TAX EXEMPTIONS

1. Income Tax

Quebec Income Tax Act

Revised Statutes of Quebec 1941 - Chap. 86

Exemptions for service pay and allowances under Provincial income tax legislation are identical with the provisions of the Federal Income War Tax Act. In brief, the exemption applies to:

- a) all pay and allowances received during service overseas and for six months after returning to Canada;
- b) pay and allowances received for service in Canada, when at a rate of less than \$1,600 a year (or, in the case of the women's services, \$1,200);
- c) subsistence allowance, up to \$1.70 per diem;
- d) war service disability pensions, under The Pensions Act (Canada).

(The Act is at present suspended under the Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement).

2. Succession Duty

An Act respecting the succession of members of the Armed Forces

Statutes of Quebec 1941 - Chap. 66

Quebec Succession Duties Act

Statutes of Quebec 1943 - Chap. 18

Property transmitted as a result of the death of a person on active service in His Majesty's Armed Forces, is exempt (1941) from the duties imposed by the Quebec Succession Duties Act. The exemption applies only where the net value of the property does not exceed \$1,000.

VII. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths

An Act to Amend the Code of Civil Procedure

Statutes of Quebec 1944 - Chap. 45

In time of war, a Major or officer of equivalent rank on active service may act as a commissioner for the administering of oaths to any member of His Majesty's Armed Forces.

2. Evidence

An Act to Amend the Code of Civil Procedure

Statutes of Quebec 1944 - Chap. 45

In time of war, a member of the Bar of Quebec or another Province, in the Armed Forces, may be designated by the Judge Advocate-General to receive affidavits on behalf of a member of His Majesty's Forces on active service outside Quebec.

3. Proof of Death

An Act respecting the succession of members of the
Armed Forces

Statutes of Quebec 1941. - Chap. 66

A certificate in writing, signed by an official in charge of records of the Canadian Armed Forces, stating that the person named has been officially reported as dead or as presumed to be dead, is acceptable as sufficient proof of death.

4. Wills

An Act respecting the succession of members of the
Armed Forces

Moveable property may be disposed of by will by any minor person, domiciled in Quebec, who is on active service with the Armed Forces.

VIII. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

The Provincial Departments of Government have prepared plans relating to reconstruction in the post-war period, many of which are based on an inventory of Quebec's natural resources.

1. Department of Roads

The 1945 session of the Legislature approved a \$30,000,000 program of new road construction, to be carried out over a four year period. A comprehensive highway system will be developed, linking up rural municipalities.

2. Department of Lands and Forests

The Department is preparing considerable forest development, and full advantage will be taken of modernized forestry control and exploitation. Industry will be encouraged to extend to the public the benefits of the latest methods for scientific and economic use of wood and wood products.

3. Department of Trade and Commerce

An aggressive policy has been adopted to attract foreign capital into the Province for the establishment of new industries. Steps are also being taken to develop markets for Quebec's products.

4. Department of Colonization

A four year \$16,000,000 program of land settlement has been approved by the recent session of the Legislature. This program is expected to play a considerable role in the solution of post-war social and economic problems. (See V, above).

5. Department of Labour

The retraining and apprenticeship machinery supervised by this Department, has already been outlined (See IV, above).

Among the measures passed by the 1945 session of the Legislature are the following:

- a) Provincial Broadcasting Bureau - the Government is empowered to build, acquire, or expropriate radio stations, with a view to establishing a Quebec net-work;
- b) Department of Hydraulic Resources - a new Department is created to develop and utilize the hydraulic resources of the Province.

It will control the development of conceded water-power, as well as administer legislation affecting the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of **electricity**. In addition, \$12,000,000 was voted to expand rural electrification facilities. Cooperatives will be encouraged in this field.

- c) Youth Aid - The Provincial Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with governments or other agencies, that have as their purpose the promotion of the interest of Quebec's young people. A special fund is also being set up.

Other post-war plans have been prepared in relation to reforestation and flood control, housing and town planning, public works, and fisheries.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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PROVINCE
OF
SASKATCHEWAN

1. OFFICIAL AGENCIES

Rehabilitation Division

Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act
Statutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 2) - Chap. 9
as amended by
Statutes of Saskatchewan 1945 - Chap. 11

The primary aim of the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation is to see that every Saskatchewan Service man and woman is permanently re-established and it is therefore facilitating and supplementing the rehabilitation program of the Dominion Government. It has set up voluntary citizens' Committees in dozens of communities throughout the Province, to assist local servicemen in their return to civil life and maintains a staff of field inspectors to foster committee activities and instruct on rehabilitation benefits when necessary. In addition the Province is making available Crown lands for Soldier Settlement; gives preference to servicemen in Public Service, and probates estates of servicemen killed in action for next-of-kin.

The Department is authorized to make or to guarantee loans obtained for reconstruction or rehabilitation purposes (1945).

11. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

1. Home and Property

The Volunteers' and Reservists' Relief Act

Statutes of Saskatchewan 1942 - Chap. 73.

which repealed

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 324.

Statutes of Saskatchewan 1941 - Chap. 76.

This Act protects property owned by a person who is a member of the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, including N.R.M.A. personnel on strength of active units or formations.

- a) With regard to an agreement for sale, mortgage, or similar obligations affecting land, no action by way of cancellation, sale, or foreclosure or upon a personal covenant may be taken until the expiration of two years after the end of the war or the date of discharge whichever is earlier. In the case of any action commenced before the Act came into force no judgment or foreclosure order can be made until the expiration of the said period of two years. (Sec. 5).

It is the responsibility of all judges, local masters, the master in chambers, and all registrars of land titles, officers of the courts, and similar officials, to see that this protection is granted. (Sec. 10). Costs reasonably incurred in unwittingly bringing action contrary to the Act may be added to the original claim, and will bear interest at the same rate as the principal indebtedness. (Sec. 7).

- b) Action under Section 139 or 140 of The Land Titles Act, to obtain withdrawal or lapse of a caveat lodged by a soldier, is prohibited during the same period of protection. (Sec. 11).
- c) Where land is assessed to a soldier, as owner or purchaser or in which he has a registered interest by way of mortgage or otherwise,

dispossession for tax arrears is prohibited during the same period of protection. If final proceedings are commenced before the expiration of that period, three months notice must be given before title will issue after the expiration of the two year period. (Sec. 13). This exemption does not apply to a certificate of title issued under The Municipal Tax Titles Act. (Sec. 13, Subsec. 6). Registrars of land titles offices must receive satisfactory proof that land in question is not entitled to this protection.

- d) No personal property of a soldier may be seized or sold for taxes during his period of service and for a further two years thereafter, unless an affidavit is placed before a justice of the peace to the effect that the property has been abandoned and is in imminent danger of suffering damage. (Sec. 15).
- e) For the duration of the same period, no execution may be levied against the goods of a soldier, unless the sheriff is of the opinion that the soldier is not benefited by withholding execution. (Sec. 16).
- f) After July 4, 1940, seizure of chattels by way of distress for rent, or under a lien note, conditional sale, or chattel mortgage, is prohibited for the same period except with the consent of the Debt Adjustment Board. (Sec. 17).
- g) Any cancellation, sale, foreclosure, seizure, order or other proceeding, had, made or obtained in contravention of the Act is absolutely null and void.

The above clauses apply equally to the wife and widowed mother of a serviceman. In the case of a soldier who gave his life in the services, his personal representative, widow, and widowed mother are protected until two years after death, or, where death occurred before April 8, 1941, until two years after that date. A judge of the Court of King's Bench, the master in chambers, or a local master may, if circumstances warrant, either extend the protection to dependents of a soldier not normally covered, (Sec. 19), or dispense with the terms of the Act in a particular case (Sec. 20).

A certificate in writing, signed by an authorized officer in His Majesty's Forces, or by an official in charge of records in an Allied country, will serve as sufficient proof of the facts of service, discharge, or death. (Sec. 27).

Any contract or agreement heretofore or hereafter made whereby a volunteer or reservist relinquished or relinquishes his rights under this Act is hereby declared to be void. (Sec. 30). (See also IX, 3 below).

2. Reinstatement in Employment - Public Servants

An Act Respecting the Absence on Active Service of Employees of the Government of Saskatchewan Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 3.

Permanent employees are considered to be on leave of absence while serving in the Active Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, and all seniority rights are protected.

A person who was a temporary or probationary employee on March 1, 1939, who is still a temporary or probationary employee on the date of his subsequent enlistment in the Armed Forces, will, upon the completion of service, have preference over all other applicants in the public service, providing considered qualified and suitable for such position.

For the purposes of the Public Service Superannuation Act (Sec. 3 (a) below) and the Telephone Department Superannuation Act (Sec 3 (b) below) periods served in the Forces count in computing the amount of employment service, and no contributions are required during the period of such absence.

3. Pension Rights - Public Service

a) The Public Service Superannuation Act Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 9. An Act Respecting the Absence on Active Service of Employees of the Government of Saskatchewan, 1940

Provision is made for compulsory retirement of employees of the public service at the age of 65, if male, or 60, if female (Sec. 4). At the individual's option, retirement may be requested after the completion of 35 years continuous service as reckoned under the Act.

Provision is also made for retention beyond the normal age of retirement should the employee so desire, providing the government wishes to retain the services of the employee concerned.

Service in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally during the present war counts in computing the amount of employment service, and no contributions to the fund are required during the period of absence. (1940 Act - Secs. 3 and 4).

b) The Telephone Department Superannuation Act Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 10. An Act Respecting the Absence on Active Service of Employees of the Government of Saskatchewan, 1940

Employees of the Department of Telephones and Telegraphs are compulsorily retired at the age of 65, if male, or 60, if female (Sec. 4.). At the individual's option, he may be retired five years earlier, if 35 years of continuous service have been completed. The Minister may retain the services of an employee who has attained the age of retirement for a further period not exceeding five years but not beyond the age of seventy years.

Service in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally during the present war counts in computing the amount of employment service, and contributions to the fund are not required during the period of absence. (1940 Act - Secs. 3 and 4).

c) Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act Statutes of Saskatchewan 1941 - Chap. 42. as amended by Statutes of Saskatchewan 1945 - Chap. 58.

Permanent employees of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities are compulsorily retired at the age of 65, if male, or 60 if female. At the option of the Administration Board of the Fund, employees may be retired ten years earlier if they have completed 15 years of continuous employment, but only on account of permanent disability.

Absence on active service in the Great War or in the present war counts as employment service for the purpose of the Act, and contributions to the fund are not required during the period of absence.

d) Liquor Board Superannuation ActStatutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 2) - Chap. 5.

Compulsory retirement is provided at the age of 65 for males and 60 for females. If service has been continuous for 35 years employees may be retired five years earlier if not physically or otherwise qualified for the requirements of their employment. Employees may be retired on account of ill health or physical or mental incapacity prior to reaching age of retirement, and would receive superannuation allowance if they had completed fifteen or more years continuous service. (Sec. 9, sub-sec. b).

No contributions are required from an employee during his period of absence in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally in the present war, and such war service is counted as time spent in the continuous employment of the Board. (Sec. 8).

e) Workmen's Compensation Superannuation ActRevised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940, - Chap. 11.

Compulsory retirement is provided at the age of 65 for males and 60 for females. If service has been continuous for 35 years employees may be retired five years earlier if not physically or otherwise qualified.

No contributions shall be payable by an employee during his period of absence in the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally in the present war, and such absence shall not be deemed a discontinuance of service with the Board. (Minutes passed under Sec. 33, which empowers the Board to deal with each case on its merits).

4. Pensions Rights - TeachersThe Teachers' Superannuation ActStatutes of Saskatchewan 1942 - Chap. 52

as amended by

Statutes of Saskatchewan 1945 - Chap. 71

Teachers may normally retire at the age of 65, if they have accumulated 25 years of teaching service, or at 55 if they have had 35 years teaching service, and correspondingly for intermediate years. (1945 - Sec. 6). The retirement allowance is composed of a service pension and an annuity pension, each calculated on a somewhat different basis.

The following war service in the Forces of His Majesty or an Ally counts as periods of teaching service for all purposes of the Act:

a) in the Great War, when the person was in the teaching profession or normal schools in Saskatchewan at the time of enlistment, and subsequently returned to the teaching profession in the Province before May 1, 1925 (1942 - Sec. 21); and

b) in the present war, when enlistment takes place from the teaching profession in Saskatchewan, and when the person returns to the profession in the Province within two years of discharge or upon completion of a post-discharge course. Contributions into the annuity account may be maintained by the teacher or on his behalf (1945 - Sec. 3); but the Government may, at the request of the district board of trustees, make the usual deductions for this purpose (1942 - Sec. 21 Subsec. 3).

The Teachers' Superannuation Commission may extend these privileges to a person who served the Armed Forces in some capacity other than as a member of the Forces (1945 - Sec. 3 Subsec. 4).

5. Mining Rights

The Mineral Resources Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 40

O.C. 1611/39, October 14, 1939

O.C. 1227/42, November 16, 1942

Mining rights are normally forfeited for failure to comply with specified terms regarding payment of rentals, installation of machinery, expenditure on prospecting, and development of property generally.

Mining rights acquired before September 3, 1939, by a person who subsequently enters into active service for the defense of the British Empire, are protected during his entire period of service, and for six months after discharge (1939). The Minister of Natural Resources may rule in a particular case, that the protection is not in the public interest (1942).

6. Provincial Land Purchasers and Homestead Entrants

The Provincial Lands Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 37.

O.C. 1624/39. October 19, 1939.

Normally, homestead entries and sales of provincial lands are cancelled for non-payment of moneys due or for failing to carry out required conditions.

Land acquired before September 3, 1939, by a person who subsequently enters into active service for the defense of the British Empire, is protected during his entire period of service and for six months after discharge (1939). Where service disability makes it impossible for a veteran to perform the work required, title to the land may be granted forthwith, but all sums due must first be paid. This provision also applies when the land passes to a beneficiary as the result of death incurred through war service. (1939).

III VOCATIONAL TRAINING

1. Canadian Vocational Training Program

The Province co-operates in the Dominion-wide program of vocational and pre-matriculation training for persons discharged from the Armed Forces, with a view to fitting them for gainful employment or entrance to University. A variety of courses is conducted in technical schools, Universities, industrial establishments, and other training centres. Among those approved is a streamlined Grade XI and Grade XII course.

The Regional Director is W.A. Ross, Esq., Department of Education, Regina.

2. Veterans' Workshops

The Provincial Government proposes to set up veterans' workshops in the larger centres, for the employment of partially disabled veterans whose disability prevents their steady employment. The opportunity of earning reasonable wages will assist the disabled to acquire useful skills and to regain confidence.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION

The Apprenticeship Act.

Statutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 1) - Chap. 81.

as amended by

Statutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 2) - Chap. 54.

An apprentice is a person, at least 16 years of age, who in accordance with this Act enters into a written agreement of apprenticeship with an employer to learn a designated skilled trade requiring a minimum of four thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment. The contract of apprenticeship

ship enables a program of practical experience and of related technical instruction to be undertaken simultaneously. Those trades already "designated" are bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, plumber, steamfitter, painter and decorator, plasterer, sheet metal worker, motor mechanic, motor vehicle repairer, watchmaker, and blacksmith.

Each contract is signed by the employer, by the apprentice, and where the latter is a minor, then by his father, mother, or guardian as well. It is for a specified length of time, and the minimum four thousand hours may be reduced by appropriate credits for previous trade experience, vocational school training, or trade experience or trade training in the Armed Forces. The first three months, at least, are a probationary period. An agreed scale of wages, with increases at fixed intervals and equivalent to any wage rates already determined under a collective labour agreement, is included. Also provided for are periodic tests and a final examination prior to the granting of journeyman's status. (1944 No. 1 - Sec. 8). In addition to individual contracts with one apprentice, an employer may enter into a collective agreement with a trade union, or an approved private plan of apprentice training may be operated for an entire industry.

The Director of Apprenticeship, an official of the Department of Labour (1944 No. 2) must approve and register all contracts. He may refuse approval where he considers that the contract is not in the apprentice's best interests. With his consent, an apprentice may be transferred to another employer in the same designated trade, or a contract may be cancelled for cause. The Director is also responsible for compliance with the Act, promotion of the apprenticeship program, and the award of credits for previous apprenticeship service in the trade.

Orders in Council may be passed on the following subjects: (1944 No. 1 Sec. 18)

- a) qualifications necessary for becoming an apprentice in a particular designated trade;
- b) nature and number of educational classes to be attended, and courses of training to be given;
- c) credits for previous experience in the trade, in vocational school, or in the Armed Forces;
- d) hours of labour and rates of wages;
- e) standard forms of agreement;
- f) certificates of qualification;
- g) registration of employers in designated trades, and payment of bonuses, in certain cases;
- h) inspection of apprenticeship training; and
- i) prescribed proportion of apprentices to employees in a particular trade.

To advise the Director, there is constituted under the Act a Provincial Apprenticeship Board, representing the Department of Labour, the Department of Education, employers, and employees. (1944 No. 1 - Sec. 17). In addition agreements may be entered into with the Federal Minister of Labour for expanding the apprenticeship training program. (1944 No. 1 - Sec. 23).

The Act was proclaimed on August 15, 1944, to come into effect on August 1.

V. LAND SETTLEMENT

The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act Statutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 2) - Chap. 9.

The Department is authorized to enter into agreements with the Federal Department of Veterans' Affairs that would promote the settlement on

Provincial land of former members of the Armed Forces. (Sec. 6).

Specifically, the Province is endeavouring to make arrangements whereby it would lease Crown land to a veteran on a 15 year renewable lease, with option to purchase at the end of 10 years, the price to be determined by the productive behavior of the land over a period of years. Rental would be one-sixth, one-seventh, or one-eighth of the crop, again depending on the productivity of the land. At the same time, the veteran would receive the benefit available to him under The Veterans' Land Act - the Dominion Government making a loan of up to \$1,520 for land clearing, and the purchase of essential building materials, farm livestock, machinery, and equipment. (See Order in Council P.C. 2122, April 13, 1945).

Saskatchewan is also trying to arrange with the Dominion Government that where a veteran wishes to settle on a co-operative farm he will receive help under the Veterans' Land Act, just as if he were buying a farm individually.

The sale of Crown Lands has been frozen until the men come home, in order that those now overseas may have first choice. An effort is also being made to clear large tracts of wooded land, to be held available for settlement by veterans. (See also II, 6).

I. HOUSING

The City Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 126
as amended by
Statutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 2) - Chap. 32

The Town Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 127
as amended by
Statutes of Saskatchewan 1944 (No. 2) - Chap. 33

The Council of a city or town may, with the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, enter into an agreement with The Director, the Veterans' Land Act. Such agreement would limit the amount of taxes to be levied annually, for a period not exceeding 25 years, on land or buildings held by the Director or by a veteran under an agreement of sale with the Director. (1944).

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

The Public Service Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 8
as amended by
Statutes of Saskatchewan 1945 - Chap. 4

In all competitive examinations for admission to the Provincial Public Service, war veterans will receive a bonus equal to 10% of the mark actually obtained. Where entry is not by competitive examination, and other qualifications are approximately equal, a War Veteran will receive preference. (1940 - Sec 37).

The expression "war veteran" means persons who have served in the Armed Forces, the Auxiliary Services or the Merchant Marine of Canada or any of her Allies. (1945 - Sec. 11)

VIII. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

1. Education of Veterans' Children

The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act
 Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 172
 as amended by
 Statutes of Saskatchewan 1945 - Chap. 70.

This Act is administered by a Commission which may grant assistance to children resident in Saskatchewan of:

- a) deceased or disabled soldiers who served in the forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies or Associate Powers in the Great War of 1914-18;
- b) deceased or disabled persons who have served or hereafter serve in any of the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies or Associate Powers in the present war or who, whether male or female, have served or hereafter serve in any capacity with any of these forces;

on whose behalf a pension allowance has been or is made under any Act or order-in-council of the Government of Canada, or the United Kingdom or the Government of any British Dominion, or any of His Majesty's Allies or Associate Powers, affecting pensions of members of such forces; provided that such soldiers or persons were resident in Saskatchewan at the time of their enlistment or draft.

Proof of good character and physical fitness is required. No child is eligible for assistance until he has attained Grade VIII standing. The maximum grant payable is \$240.00 in any scholastic year. The present regulations of the Commission, however, place the maximum grant at \$95.00 per scholastic year. Assistance is available for 4 years of the high school course.

Satisfactory progress must be maintained and the assistance may be discontinued if a student fails to attend at least 80 per cent of the classes, except for reasons satisfactory to the Commission. The Act is operated under the Department of Education.

IX. TAX EXEMPTIONS

1. Income Tax

The Income Tax Act
 Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 54

The following are exempt from Provincial income taxation:

- a) pay and allowances received on active service, including
- b) dependents' allowances, where paid to or on behalf of a dependent in respect of whom a deduction is allowable under the Act.
 (Sec. 5, Sub-sec. 1K).

(The Income Tax Act is at present suspended, pursuant to the Dominion Provincial Tax Agreement).

2. Succession Duty

The Succession Duty Act
 Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 50

Where death results from wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted, within 12 months before death, while the deceased was on active

service with His Majesty's Forces, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may remit in whole or in part the duty for which the wife, husband, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, brother, or sister is liable.

3. Property Tax

The Volunteers' and Reservists' Relief Act Statutes of Saskatchewan 1942 - Chap. 73

a) Beginning January 1, 1942, a tax exemption may be awarded to land in a city, town or village or hamlet, which served as the soldier's home at the time he entered the Forces, and which was then assessed against him or his wife as owner or purchaser, in accordance with the following regulations (Sec. 14):

- i. exemption is on the first \$2,500 of assessed value;
- ii. if enlistment occurred after January 1, 1942, exemption in the year in which he enlisted will be only in proportion to his period of service during that year;
- iii. exemption lasts for one year after discharge or, if death occurs in the services, within one year thereafter;
- iv. application must be made to the municipal council (or, in a hamlet in a Local Improvement District, to the Minister of Municipal Affairs) before expiration of the period of exemption, by him or on his behalf;
- v. application is for the whole period of exemption and need not be renewed annually;
- vi. taxes already collected will be repaid, if the application is approved;
- vii. where the land is being leased to a tenant and is being cropped, the municipal council may appropriately reduce the amount of exemption, and
- viii. where the land is not assessed against him or his wife, the council upon being satisfied that he or his wife was entitled to be assessed, may decide he is nevertheless entitled to the exemption, providing it was his home at the time of enlistment.

For the two years beginning January 1, 1940, the above exemption also applies, to a maximum of \$125 annually (Sec. 31).

b) Similar provisions apply to land in a rural municipality or local improvement district, occupied by a soldier at the time of his enlistment and assessed against himself or his wife. The land involved is the quarter section occupied as his home, and an additional quarter section within the same or an adjoining municipality or district. Again, exemption is on the first \$2,500 of assessed value, but application must be made to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, in the case of a local improvement district. Otherwise, paragraphs iii to viii above, inclusive, apply. (Sec. 14, Subsec. 6). (See also II, above)

X. SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Oaths and Affidavits

The Commissioners for Oaths Act Statutes of Saskatchewan 1945 - Chap. 25.

Every commissioned officer on active service with His Majesty's Armed Forces either in or outside Saskatchewan, is empowered to administer oaths and take and receive affidavits, etc., by members of any of the said forces on active service, for use in Saskatchewan. The officer must state after his signature his rank and the fact that he is on active service.

2. Deeds, mortgages, etc.The Land Titles Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 98.

Any legal instrument involving dealings in land will be acceptable for registration by a registrar of a land titles office on behalf of a person on active service with the Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, if the affidavit of attestation is sworn before a commissioned officer. The name, rank, and unit of the officer must be stated in the document. (Sec. 60, Subsec. 2).

3. Proof of DeathThe Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 67

as amended by

Statutes of Saskatchewan 1942 - Chap. 13.

A certificate signed by an officer in His Majesty's Forces authorized to sign such certificates, stating that the person named has been officially reported as dead or as presumed to be dead is acceptable as sufficient proof of death and of all facts stated in the certificate (1942, Sec. 3).

4. WillsThe Wills Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 110.

The will of any member of the Armed Forces, when in actual service, or of a mariner or seaman when at sea or in the course of a voyage, may be made by a writing signed by him or by some other person in his presence on his behalf, without further formality. (Sec. 5).

5. Soldiers' Estates - Remission of FeesThe Treasury Department Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 29

O.C. 848/43, August 3, 1943

O.C. 849/43, August 3, 1943

O.C. 1193/44, October 18, 1944

On and after September 1, 1943, where the death of a member of the Armed Forces of His Majesty or an Ally, who resided in Saskatchewan at the time of his enlistment, results from his service in the Forces, the following legal fees will be remitted on his estate:

- a) Surrogate Court fees payable for probate or administration of the estate, (848/43)
- b) fees payable to land titles offices on the transmission of real estate, (849/43)
- c) fees of the Official Guardian for any Certificate or Consent required under Section 152 of The Land Titles Act, (1193/44),

where the estate does not exceed the value of \$5,000 and it is paid to an immediate relative or a dependent.

6. Soldiers' Estates - Free Legal Assistance

The Attorney General's Act

Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1940 - Chap. 21.

O.C. 841/43 August 2, 1943.

O.C. 1185/44 October 16, 1944

On and after September 1, 1943, the Department of the Attorney General will furnish free of charge, any legal assistance necessary in obtaining probate or administration in Saskatchewan of small estates of members of His Majesty's or Allied Forces, resident in Saskatchewan at the time of enlistment, who die as a result of their service.

The estate must pass to an immediate relative or a dependent, and not exceed \$5,000 in value. (1185/44)

XI. RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council

In October 1943, this Province established a Reconstruction Council under the chairmanship of a member of the staff of the University of Saskatchewan to study and investigate conditions and problems likely to arise after the conclusion of the war.

In August 1944, the Council presented its report to the Minister of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare. This report gives careful analysis to the problems of reconstruction as they exist for Saskatchewan, and concludes with a series of specific recommendations in programme, standard of living, Provincial development and intangible values.

In addition to the main report, several appendices were prepared on particular subjects. With the presentation of its report the duties of the Council were completed and it has in effect ceased to exist.

Department of Reconstruction And Rehabilitation

A Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare was set up in 1944 but was replaced on November 3, 1944 by the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. This Department has two divisions, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

The Division of Reconstruction has the function of co-operating in any program under consideration by the Dominion Government, and of initiating projects contemplated by the Government of Saskatchewan looking toward the permanent development of the Province and improved standards of living. Under this division are

- a) Committee on Rural Housing: will shortly be reporting on a program for the development and improvement of rural homes and farm buildings. Plans are being prepared to show (1) the type of home most suitable for farming conditions; (2) methods of improving farm homes that are presently constructed; and (3) proposed water supply and sewage disposal systems.
- b) Committee on Rural Electrification: will study the whole question of rural electrification and the distribution of power to small hamlets and villages not yet provided with this service.
- c) Committee on Co-operative Farming: will report shortly on a practical program of co-operative farm development.
- d) An investigational laboratory is established to test the various natural resources of the province for industrial use.

In addition to the establishment of the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, other legislation in the field of reconstruction was passed at the 1944 sessions of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

A. Industrial Reconstruction

1. The Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development has been established to encourage generally co-operative and co-operative developments. It is establishing a research service to enquire into the methods of operation of co-operative enterprises.

2. The Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development was empowered

- a) to take over any mine or quarry; mining machinery, lumber mill; and building, machinery, dams, etc. which are or can be used for the development of water power, and operate them in the interest of the province.
- b) to develop and utilize the resources of the Province which are still Crown Property.

The Government has already purchased a power company and other basic manufacturing enterprises and is planning to increase considerably the scope of its activities.

3. The Provincial Treasurer was empowered to create a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund of \$5 million (in addition to amounts that may be appropriated by the Legislature for reconstruction and rehabilitation) to meet necessary capital expenditures. A \$1 million issue of 3% industrial development bonds, offered recently, has been over-subscribed.

B. Insurance

The Government of the Province was empowered to engage in most types of insurance business. The Government intends first to go into the fire, automobile, accident, aircraft, boiler and machinery, guarantee, inland transportation, livestock, plate glass, property damage, public liability, theft and weather insurance business.

C. Education

The Minister of Education has authority to establish larger units of school administration consisting of approximately eighty local school districts. Fourteen larger units were in operation by January 1, 1945, another was established March 7, 1945, and additional units are being established.

The curriculum for High Schools and the teacher training program for the Province are in process of revision.

D. Health

1. The Minister of Public Health is empowered to prepare schemes providing for the appointment of a medical and sanitary staff for a particular 'health region', who will devote their whole time to the promotion of the health and sanitation of the region.

2. The Minister of Public Health may ^{pay} part or the whole of the cost of providing health services to certain classes of persons, may make grants or subsidies to local bodies operating health services, and may pay for health services in designated areas. (Effective January 1, 1945, free hospitalization and medical services were provided for old age and blind pensioners, recipients of mothers' allowances and their dependents, and child welfare wards.)

A Health Service Planning Commission has been set up to investigate all aspects of public health services and offer plans and recommendations for the improvement of such services. Tentative plans for the provision of socialized health services throughout the Province have already been presented to the Advisory Committee to the Commission.

E. Labour

1. The Trade Union Act provides that all employees shall have the right to organize and join trade unions and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. Representatives selected by a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit shall be the exclusive representative of all employees of the unit for the purpose of collective bargaining. All collective bargaining agreements are to have a maintenance of membership clause.

A Labour Relations Board has been set up and has the power to determine appropriate bargaining units, and to require an employer to bargain collectively, to refrain from unfair labour practices, and to disestablish company unions. Boards of conciliation may also be organized and, if the union and employer agree to refer a dispute to such board, the board's decision will be final and shall be binding upon both parties.

2. Under the Annual Holidays Act, employees are entitled to two weeks holidays with pay (in addition to any other special holidays to which they would otherwise have been entitled) after each year of employment.

3. Minimum Wage regulations were established.

The Annual Holidays Act and the Minimum Wage Regulations were not brought into effect because of conflict with federal wartime wage controls. Other Labour legislation, including a temporary Annual Holiday Act granting one weeks holiday with pay, a tradesman's Qualification Act and amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Minimum Wage Regulations, the One Day's Rest in Seven and Weekly Half-holiday Acts, was presented to the 1945 session of the legislature.

F. Agriculture

The Farm Security Act and The Exemptions Act, as amended, guarantee greater protection to the farmer in the event of crop failure.

G. Housing

Recent amendments to the City and Town Act permit such municipalities to enter into agreements with Wartime Housing Limited to assist in the construction of houses in the period following the war, and also permit such municipalities to reduce the taxes that ordinarily would be assessed against such properties. A further amendment to both Acts permits the city or town to make expenditures out of its general funds for the construction of houses or the renovation of existing dwellings, or for providing any other suitable accommodation if the need should arise after the war. In all of the foregoing instances, the consent of the Local Government Board is required.

An Act was also passed at the recent session of the legislature permitting cities, towns and villages in the Province to carry out such acts as are contemplated by the National Housing Act of 1944 and which may be performed by municipalities. These powers are largely restricted to the clearing of slum areas and turning over the area so cleared to corporations engaged in the construction of suitable dwellings as projects to be attended to after the war.

PUBLICATIONS

House of Commons, Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, Minutes of Evidence and Proceedings, No. 5, April 19, 1944, pp. 129-151; brief by former Premier W.J. Patterson; King's Printer, Ottawa.

Report of the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council, Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, Regina, 1944.

Appendix 1. Public Hearings, Organizations, etc.
(not printed).

Appendix 2. Cross Indexing of the Briefs Submitted to Council
(not printed).

Appendix 3. A Study of Crop Insurance, by R.E.
Motherwell, B.S.A. (printed).

Appendix 4. Geology in the Post-War Period, by
Dr. J.B. Mawdsley (to be printed).

Appendix 5. Industrial Utilization of Farm Products
in Saskatchewan, by L.E. Kirk, Ph.D., Regina, 1944,
(printed).

Appendix 6. Some Facts and Observations on the Problem
of Maternal Mortality, by George Oliver, (to be printed).

